PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETED GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast. Postal and Telegraphic information, etc., etc.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,600—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, APRIL 26, 1899.

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD.
BRAND
Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY. 2 P.M. 1899.
* SUTLEJ	4164	F. J. Fox	29th April.
M.L. PENINSULAR	5387	W. Wheler	6th May.
* CLYDE	4099	C. Denny	13th "
M.L. EGYPT	7913	G. Langbourne	20th "
* SUTLEJ	4164	F. J. Fox	27th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	3rd June.
* CLYDE	4099	C. Denney	10th "
M.L. CARTHAGE	5128	C. Gadd	17th "
* SUTLEJ	4164	F. J. Fox	24th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. Gordon	1st July.
* CLYDE	4099	C. Denny	8th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5257	W. Wheler	15th "
* SHANNON	4362	L. Wibmer	22nd "
M.L. EGYPT	7913	G. Langbourne	29th "

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship here for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier at noon on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place by 11 a.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 20th April, 1899.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	J. Morovich	4,212	1st May 1899.
IMPERATOR	L. Brelich	4,139	1st June 1899.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	9th May 1899.
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	C. Androvich	4,409	7th June 1899.
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	7th July 1899.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
Available for 12 months	" 1,060	" 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Company's steamer, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
SILESIA	R. Mayer	5,000	22nd May 1899.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Bombay, April, 24, 1899.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
D. BALDUINO	O. Canepa	5,000	27th April 1899.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice:—

1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Rs. 550.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS:—

1ST CLASS.—Strictly within three months, Rs. 750; six months, Rs. 900; nine months, Rs. 925; and twelve months, Rs. 950.

Passengers have the option of going via Venice and returning via Genoa or vice-versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on application.

S.S. "BISAGNO" from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore on the 22nd April, 1899.

For Freights and Passage, &c., apply to

F. BALDOVINO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Mar. 30, 1899.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday, 12 NOON.
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	9th May, 1899
SALAZIE	4,255	Negre	9th June 1899
LAOS	6,337	Flandin	4th July 1899
SYDNEY	4,222	Aubert	1st Aug. 1899
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	29th Aug. 1899
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Le Coispellier	26th Sept. 1899

Passengers are requested to ATTEND at the BALLARD PIER for the MEDICAL EXAMINATION at 10 A.M. All luggage, properly addressed and Labelled, should be sent to the steamer in the Stream the day before, or early on the morning of the day of Sailing.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about,
TONKIN	6,346	Vaquier	4th May, 1899

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent,
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate, Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 28th April, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE AND COAST PORTS.

S.S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on the 2nd May, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, at 10 a.m. on the 27th April, calling at Kurrachee, Muskat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao Mahomerah and Bussrah, in the foregoing or any order (Weather permitting.)

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S.S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, on or about 1st May, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa and Zanzibar in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "CHINDWARA," 2,011 tons, on or about 27th April.

FOR COCHIN AND RANGOON.

S.S. "CULNA," 2,026 tons, on or about 5th May.

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S.S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 18th May.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon, via Singapore for all ports adjacent to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 25th April, 1899.

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BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

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SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

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CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,
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KARACHI—Bunder Road.
LONDON—7, Waterloo Place, S.W.
LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
PORT SAID—8, Quay Francois Joseph.

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DUTY and all CHARGES prepaid, if desired.

SMALL PARCELS enclosed in our Regular PARCEL CASES.

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GRINDLAY & Co.,
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London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO.

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the FORERUNNER of so MANY DISEASES can be EFFECTUALLY ERADICATED by THE USE of
KEMP'S PAPARIDINE,
An unfailing Remedy for
DYSPEPSIA, LIVER & KINDRED COMPLAINTS.
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INVOLVING NO CHANGE IN DIET,
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Rs. 2 per Bottle.
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

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SHIPPED BY
P. DUBOIS & CO., BORDEAUX.

THE Wines offered by this Company are of guaranteed excellence. They are chosen with an especial view to their use in this Country and are consequently to be relied on as sound and genuine Wines.

		Cash. Qts. Rs. a.	Cash. Pts. Rs. a.	Credit. Qts. Rs. a.	Credit. Pts. Rs. a.
COTES ST. EULALIE	Per doz.	11 0	6 0	12 4	6 12
ST. JULIEN MEDOC, "fine flavour and body, in great demand"	"	12 0	7 0	13 8	7 14
BORDEAUX, "a favourite Wine from the district of Bordeaux"	"	12 0	7 0	13 8	7 14
PETIT MEDOC, "possesses body, with pleasing flavour"	"	15 0	8 4	16 12	9 4
SUPERIOR MEDOC, "full-bodied, of high character and flavour"	"	18 0	10 0	20 0	11 4
CHATEAU LAGRANGE, "soft and delicate, with fine flavour"	"	26 0	14 0	29 0	15 12
GRAVES (White Bordeaux)	"	20 8	12 8	23 0	14 0
CHATEAU LAROSE, "extremely delicate, with exquisite flavour and bouquet"	"	34 0	20 8	38 0	23 0
CHATEAU MARGAUX, "exceedingly choice, with great fragrance and delicate bouquet"	"	41 8	23 0	46 8	26 0

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Wedding Cakes and other Cakes made, richly Almond iced and decorated at very reasonable charges.

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None but the very best class of goods are manufactured and imported by us.

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THE PERSONAL CARE AND ATTENTION OF THE PROPRIETOR.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF
THE EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD,
WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

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SEE REPORT AND OPINIONS OF THE PRESS AS TO THE REMARKABLE PROGRESS MADE BY THE COMPANY.
ENDOWMENT NON-FORFEITABLE POLICY
FOR Rs. 3,000.
PAYABLE AT AGE 60 OR AT DEATH IF PREVIOUS, WITH PROFITS.

If, at any time, the assured under this plan should desire to cease paying any more premiums, he can obtain a paid-up Policy for such a proportion of the original sum assured as the number of premiums paid bears to the number agreed upon. Thus a gentleman who had assured at age 30 for a Policy of Rs. 3,000 payable at age 60 or at Death, if previous, after 5 years' payments, would be entitled to a Free paid-up Policy for Rs. 500 free of future payments.

MONTHLY PREMIUM.
At age 20, Rs. 6-9-0
At age 25, Rs. 7-8-0
At age 30, Rs. 8-14-0
At age 35, Rs. 10-13-0
At age 40, Rs. 13-12-0
At age 45, Rs. 18-10-0

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Absolute Security.
* Funds invested in Government Securities and in accordance with the Indian Trust Act.
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Medical fees and stamps on Policies are payable by the Company
* The Empire of India is the only Company that offers these guarantees of Security.

The sum Assured is PAYABLE IN FULL should death occur even immediately after payment of the first premium.

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Proposal Forms and full Particulars may be obtained from any local Agent in India or from

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KEMP'S STANDARD FILTERS
are the simplest and most satisfactory in use and ensure an ample supply of PURIFIED WATER at all times.
They filter QUICKLY yet EFFICIENTLY, and are inexpensive, very easily cleansed and re-charged, whilst cost of re-charging material is very small.

Sizes:	1 Gallon.	2 Gallons.
Prices	Rs. 12	Rs. 17-8

Charged and ready for use.

	1 Gall.	2 Gall.
Kemp's Anti-Germ Filtering Medium for re-charging, per charge	Rs. 1-12	Rs. 2-12

The proper cleaning and renewing of Filters is of VITAL IMPORTANCE.
KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

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A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE A CHEAP RELIABLE SECRET CAMERA.

Opera Glass Camera complete with 3 double backs. List price Rs. 173-4. Price Rs. 140
Fallowfield's "Facile" Hand Camera, complete with R. R. Lens and Stops. List price Rs. 130 Price Rs. 100
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Fallowfield's "Focussing" Hand Camera, complete. List price Rs. 190. Price Rs. 150
French Detective Camera with 3 double backs in Canvas case. List price Rs. 70. Price Rs. 55
Folding Secret Camera with 6 double backs and Finder, Shew's Pattern. List price Rs. 80. Price Rs. 65
"ALERT" Camera, complete. List price Rs. 75. Price Rs. 45
No. 3 Regular Kodak, complete. List price Rs. 190. Price Rs. 115
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All above Cameras for ½ plate Pictures.

Any information or description given.
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

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From RS. 250 to RS. 450.
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THE "KANGAROO" Types have been manufactured by the "Premier" Cycle Co., Ltd., to meet the demand for sound and reliable machines at PARTICULARLY LOW FIGURES. They are infinitely superior to anything else offered at the prices and are placed on the market with the fullest confidence.

THE "KANGAROO" GENTS.
Weldless Steel Tube Frame, 24in. from top of seat-tube to crank axle; 28in. wheels; Dunlop pneumatic Roadster Tyres; block chain; rubber brake and pedals; gear 66in. Rs. 250
11 monthly instalments of Rs. 25 each. 275

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Weldless Steel Tube Frame, 20in. from top of seat-tube to crank axle; Dunlop pneumatic tyres; block chain; leather gear case; rubber brake and pedals; invented handle-bar; gear 58½in. Rs. 275
12 monthly instalments of Rs. 25 each. 300

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SOLE AGENTS.
THE NEW PREMIER CYCLE CO., LD.,
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PRICKLY-HEAT LOTION.
This will be found most beneficial in allaying the irritation caused by the troublesome skin affection known as "Prickly-heat." Applied with a sponge immediately after bathing, it affords almost instant relief. It may be freely used on infants... Per bot. Rs. a. 1 0
PRICKLY-HEAT MIXTURE.
Recommended by Dr. Shoemaker, of Philadelphia, Is certainly efficacious and no harm can result from its use. The "Prickly-heat Lotion" should be used at the same time... Per bot. 1 0

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THE "LIGHT OF ASIA" BRAND.
MADE PURELY OF THE FINEST
"INDIAN TOBACCO"
WITHOUT PAPER.
THE INDIAN ARMY SERIES.
EACH PACKET of these Cigarettes contains an Illustration of an Indian Regiment. The Illustrations will be continued until the whole Army has been given, forming a UNIQUE AND INTERESTING COLLECTION.
"Each box contains 100 finest hand made Cigarettes without Paper."
Price: Rs. 35-0 per 1,000.
McDOWELL & Co., LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady, trained under well-known masters—has had much experience in voice production. Apply "ARIA," care of Messrs. Rose and Co., Rampart Row.

PHOSPHOSIC Dial Watches, Keyless which can be seen in the dark in Real Metal Silver cases, Rs. 25, and Silver cases, Rs. 30, guaranteed 5 years.—SIEBEPRAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

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The Impress of a Gentle woman ...Fanny E. Newberry.
The Fall of Constantinople ...A. Wall.
The Water-Finder ...Lucas Cleeve.
Scarlet and Steel ...E. Livingston Prescott.
Elementary Jane ...Richard Pryce.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the COUNTRY LIQUOR FARM of the Rajpipla State for 3 years from 1st August, 1899. Each Tender should state the minimum yearly revenue which the Tenderer will guarantee on account of Country Liquor, and should reach the Undersigned at or before 12 o'clock noon (Madras time) on TUESDAY, the 23rd May, 1899. Each Tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rupees one thousand in guarantee of the good faith of the Tenderer and must be enclosed in a cover superscribed "Tender for the Country Liquor Farm of the Rajpipla State."

2. The final disposal of the Tenders will rest with His Highness the Rajaji Saheb who will have full power to reject or accept any Tender without giving any reasons for doing so, or to dispose of the farm in any other manner which may be deemed expedient.

3. The person whose Tender is accepted shall within one week, after the decision of His Highness the Rajaji Saheb has been communicated to him, deposit with His Highness the Rajaji Saheb a sum in cash or Government Securities endorsed to him which, added to the deposit of Rupees one thousand made at the time of the Tender, will be equal to one-eighth of the annual revenue which the Tenderer has offered to guarantee, and he shall execute an agreement binding himself to conform to the conditions of the license to be issued to him. If he fails to do so, the deposit already made will be forfeited, the acceptance of his tender will be cancelled, and the farm will be called for, or the farm will be disposed of in some other way.

4. Any information as to issues, duty prices, profit, etc., of the current farm, or as to the terms of the license, or on any other points, can be obtained on application to the Undersigned. The British still-head duty system is in force, and the license is based generally on the form current in British Districts.

5. With the farm of Country Liquor will be given on payments of separate amounts for each item.

1. License for a Shop for the sale of European Liquor in the Town of Nandod;
2. The right to collect duty, at the rate Rs. 2 per Ralsi (16 local maunds) on Mhowra Flowers exported beyond the limits of the state;
3. The right to sell Toddy in the Town of Nandod.

Separate amounts should be tendered for these items, in addition to that for Country Liquor.

DHANJISHA EDALJI,
Dewan, Rajpipla State.
Nandod, 21th April, 1899.

REMEMBER

MADON, SONS & CO.

For Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Toilet requisites and all articles.

CONNECTED WITH PHARMACY.

Up-country orders promptly attended to and carefully executed on the same day the order is received. Prices moderate, and compare favourably with other houses in Trade in India.

MADON, SONS & Co.,
Carnac Road, BOMBAY, Market,
OPPOSITE GOCULDAS TEJPAL HOSPITAL.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 113 OF 1899.

THE AGRA BANK, LD.; a joint stock incorporated Co., registered under 25 and 26 Victoria Chapter 89, commonly called the English Companies Act 1862, carrying on business as Bankers in the City of London and also at Esplanade Road in Bombay ...Plaintiffs.

vs.

HARILAL BHOGILAL, Hindu Inhabitant of Bombay, residing at Agiary Road and carrying on business at Moombadevi Road outside the Fort of Bombay ...Defendant.

WHEREAS by a Decree made in the above suit on the 14th day of March, 1899, it was ordered that the said Defendant should pay to the plaintiffs, the sum of Rs. 5183-2-3 for debt and interest and the costs of the suit when taxed and further simple interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum upon the said amount from the date of the decree until payment.

And whereas by a WARRANT of Attachment of moveable property, dated the 14th day of March, 1899, certain immoveable property consisting of german silver dishes, plates, pan supari tubaks, lotas, cups, wine glasses, glass door cupboards etc., etc., was attached.

Now it is hereby proclaimed and notified that on FRIDAY the 12th day of May, 1899 (and following days) at 2-30 o'clock p.m. under and by virtue of a warrant for sale of moveable property issued in the above suit on the 11th day of April, 1899, the undersigned will put up (through Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTONE and Co., auctioneers) for sale by Public Auction at Moombadevi Road the said attached property or so much thereof as shall be necessary for the satisfaction of the said Decree and Costs.

Each lot to be paid for at the time of sale. The property will be on view three days before the date of sale.—Dated this 25th day of April, 1899.

G. A. BARNETT,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Messrs. LITTLE and Co.,
Attorneys for Plaintiffs.

MENIST'S SPECTACLES.

MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST :—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
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Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs. 5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movilletta" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS' PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

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Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people, who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Globula Spectacles from Rs. 8 per pair.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
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The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

FOR SALE.—A Standard Indian sympathetic overstrung walnut square piano by Seidelmayer and Soehne, Stuttgart, the property of F. W. ENGLISH, Esq., gone to England. Price Rs. 600—MARCKS & Co., Limited, Bombay.

INFLUENZA.—A certain, prompt and safe remedy is "Tamarind Cough Balsam." It relieves at once by dissolving the congealed phlegm and promoting expectoration. Re. 1 per bottle.—THOMSON and TAYLOR, Esplanade Road.

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PHOTOGRAPHS of Point to Point Races at Jackal Hill and Marole may be obtained at CLIFTON and Co., Photographers, 58, Meadow Street.

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TO BE LET.—BUNGALOW, at Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, now in the occupation of Hon'ble B. Lang, from the 15th May next. For Rent apply to C. JAFFER SULLEMAN and Co. Girgaum.

HOT WEATHER WEAR.—Silk Sash Belts, Rs. 5-8 ; Cellular Shirts, six for Rs. 30 ; Thin Under-Vests, six for Rs. 14 ; White Mess Jackets and Trousers, Rs. 11-8 ; Thin Flannel Suits, Rs. 30 ; Soft Fronted Shirts, Stiff Cuffs, six for Rs. 24 ; Best and Reliable Goods at lowest Cash Prices. ASQUITH and LORD, Apollo Street.

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LAST WEEK ! LAST WEEK ! of Huge REDUCTIONS in Superb TEAS of The Bombay Tea Association, Ld. Nearly 25 per cent less. In 1 lb. tins at the following REDUCED PRICES. Re 1, annas 12,9 and 8-6 per lb. Loose in bulk, less one anna per lb. MORTON, MAJU and CO., Agents, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 1893, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 4-12-2 per case, at Bombay and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 4-13-2 per case, at Bandora.

£2,000,000 Proposals were received by the STANDARD in 1897 and Policies for over £1,800,000 were issued. Apply STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay.

MATHERAN—GRANVILLE HOTEL is a First-Class European Hotel, occupying the highest and coolest position. Extensive improvements introduced at great expense for the Comfort of Visitors.

RIPON HOTEL, MAHABLESHWAR.—"I have had a comfortable suite of Rooms, the Table has been liberal and the Waiters always found most anxious to please." This Hotel has also the advantage of being more conveniently situated than any other on the Hill.—G. C. AITKEN."

VOICE from Madras.—C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy. to Rajah Venecropala Bahadur, writes on 19th May, 1898 :—I suffered with fever for 19 days and had two doctors in attendance, but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwala's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since. Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral is as effective in Cholera as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral are sold everywhere, at Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadur, Bombay, Discount to the Trade.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants, Clerks, Poons, &c.,&c., of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services (Army and Navy) as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Portuguese Servants for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Fee Rs. 2 each servant. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. N.B.—Beware of the so-called Registry Offices.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81 Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

RECEIVED MUSICAL MILK JUGS and TABLE FLOWER VASES, which play 1 and 2 Airs, Rs. 15, Rs. 25 and Rs. 30 each.—STEFFENAUER and Co. Fort, Bombay.

WANTED, EMPLOYMENT—A YOUNG MAN (matriculated) age 23, seeks engagement as CLERK or COPYIST in any Railway, Mills, Presses, or Mercantile firm. Good handwriting, sober habits, and highest credentials, 5 years' previous experience, Good linguist, fluently conversant with Portuguese, Goanese Tamil, Mallyallum, Hindustani and Marathi. Willing to travel to any part of India. Address "S A M," care of this Paper.

REPORTER.—WANTED, fully competent European or Anglo-Indian SHORTHAND REPORTER for daily newspaper in India. Address, stating salary required and qualifications, "Box 253," care of this Office.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1 Trafalgar Buildings, Charing, Cross, London.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive. Contains valuable information, Revised and corrected up to date. Price, Rs. 5, with postage, Rs. 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

COMPOUND PAPAYRENE or DIGESTIVE FLUID. The great and unfailing remedy for indigestion Dyspepsia. Each, price Rs. 1. Prepared only by LINDON and Co., Chemists and Druggists, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay.

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NOTICE.

WARD ELECTION OF A COUNCILLOR TO FILL UP A CASUAL VACANCY IN THE MANDVI WARD.

THE SAID ELECTION being a CONTESTED ELECTION, I hereby publish as required by Section 27 (2) of the City of Bombay Municipal Act III of 1888, the names of the persons validly nominated with their respective abodes and descriptions, and the names of the persons subscribing their respective nomination papers as proposers and seconders :—

No.	Name of the Candidate.	Abode.	Description.	Nominated by	Seconded by
1	Jafar Rahimtulla Kaderbhoy, Esq., B.A.	112 Tandal Street.	Barrister-at-Law	The Hon'ble Mr. Fazalbhoy Visbram.	Lakhamsi Napoo, Esq.
				Sirdar Khan Bahadur Kasam Haji Mitha.	Haji Mahomed Ebrahim Jitekar, Esq.
				Rao Bahadur Vithalrao Krishnaji Vandeker.	Ismail Jan Mahomed, Esq.
				Jafar Rammal Esq.	Piru Mahomed, Esq.
				Adamji Pirbhai Esq.	Haji Yoosuf Haji Ismail, Esq.
2	Nadirsha Hormasji Edulji Sukhia, Esq., L. M. and S., L. V. Sc,	30 Kawasji Patel Street,	Physician and University Graduate, Bombay University.	Haji Ahmed Haji Abdulla Nurani, Esq.	Haji Hasam Haji Abdulla Nurani, Esq.
				Abdulla Haji Mia Ahmed Khandwani, Esq.	Amirchand Madhowji Vayed Sha, Esq.
				Haji Sidik Haji Ibrahim, Esq.	Jusab Haji Mahomed, Esq.
				Rao Saheb Dewji Odhowji Chotaal.	Abdul Razak H. Mahomed, Esq.

The Poll will be taken on Tuesday, the 2nd May, 1899, at the Arthur Crawford Markets Office.

W. L. HARVEY,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay
Municipal Office's Bombay, 25th April, 1899.

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IN 1, 5 and 10 lbs. AIR-TIGHT ROUND TIN BOXES.

	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a.
ROYAL ORANGE PEKOE ...per lb.	2 0 0	ORANGE PEKOE ...per lb.	1 0
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Our 12 years standing in the Trade is a sufficient guarantee for the Genuine and Superior Quality and Moderate Prices of our Teas. Discount allowed to Messes, Clubs, Merchants and other large buyers.
All orders executed with care and promptitude. A trial earnestly solicited.

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MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.
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CAMERAS.

	Rs. a.
POCKET KODAKS	24 0
FOLDING POCKET KODAKS	48 0
BULL'SEYE KODAKS No. 2	40 0
Do. do. No. 4	60 0
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SPOOLS.

	Rs. a.
For POCKET KODAK, 12 Exp. ...Each	1 12
" FOLDING POCKET 12 Exp. ...	2 8
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WHEN BUYING
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ASK FOR
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One of the
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TO BE HAD OF ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

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of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Sourvys, Eczema Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 ; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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Received on terms which may be learnt on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
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The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.
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BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.
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THE NATURAL CARLSBAD SPRUDEL-SALT is an efficient diuretic, but as an aperient it should be taken before breakfast, in doses of from one to two teaspoonfuls dissolved in water.

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ROYAL ALFRED SAILORS' HOME SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Society will be held in the Library of the Home, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, at 5-30 P.M.
Subscribers and all those interested in the welfare of Seamen and the Society are invited to attend.

F. G. DUMAYNE,
Honorary Secretary.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.
SOLE AGENTS IN WESTERN & NORTHERN INDIA.
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1,200 TONS OF CARNEGIE STEEL BEAMS, STEEL ANGLES, STEEL TEES, ETC.
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Quotations on application for Delivery at any Railway Station in India.

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but is unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, COCKROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS IN FURS, and every other species of insect. Sportsmen will find this invaluable for destroying fleas in their dogs, as also ladies for their pet dogs.

The PUBLIC are CAUTIONED that packages of the genuine powder bear the autograph of THOMAS KEATING. Sold in Tins and Bottles only.

KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
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A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.

Proprietor THOMAS KEATING London.

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CALCUTTA.

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FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.
HOME REMITTANCE ACCOUNTS opened and interest at 3 per cent. per annum allowed upon deposits of Rs. 500 and upwards.
REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM, Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addressed in connection with the letter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON :
HENRY S. KING & CO.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 26th inst., at 1 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Church Gate Street, top floor of "Times of India," the very valuable and handsome black and teakwood French-polished household furniture, iron framed cottage piano in walnut case, by S. Rose and Co., best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, rich table ornaments, table and hanging Dinner's lamps, fancy pictures, cooking stove, books and choice plants of one gent's pneumatic "Quadrant" bicycle, one sewing machine, etc., the property of F. BODYCOT, Esq.
The property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 29th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c.
50 drums, 5 gallons each, Sanitas soluble disinfecting fluid.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong Landau in very good order.
1 second-hand glass-fronted office shigram.
1 handsome strong dogcart, in very good order.
1 bay Arab, quiet to saddle and harness.
1 grey pony quiet in harness.

On SUNDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Mazagon, opposite the Post Office, the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture, rich glass, crockery and plateware, table and hanging lamps, handsome oil-paintings, oleographs and pictures, beautiful table ornaments, Chinese and Japanese flower vases, Cambay and English carpets, a large collection of choice plants in tubs and pots, garden stands, a large corrugated shade, large partition screens, 1 sweet toned square piano by Schiedmayer and Soehne, a bay horse, 1 handsome strong built vis-a-vis, 1 office shigram, 2 sets of harnesses, etc., etc., the property of R. DITCHBURN, Esq.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 3rd proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Dongersey Road, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome black and teakwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture, handsome black and blackwood carved and plain household furniture, plated ware, crockery and glassware, Milner's iron safe on stand, mahogany cottage piano by Soundy, marble clock, 1, 4 and 5 light gas chandeliers, stuffed Himalaya pheasants in case, large fish bowl, Parian figures, English ice box, wind-proof lamps, pictures, velvet piled carpet, double cooking stove, gold spectacle, silver watch by John Jones, gold and diamond bracelet garden tubs and pots, etc., the property of the late F. ROWLAND, Esq.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO COLLECTORS AND PICTURE FANCIERS.

On FRIDAY, the 5th proximo at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the top floor of the Paper Currency Office, Esplanade Road Fort, (entrance from Meadow Street) a very choice collection of valuable pictures comprising rare and old engravings, beautiful water colours from the various Exhibtions including prize pictures, local and other subjects, choice etchings, coloured photos, a first-rate boxed cottage piano by Rose, rich tea-wood, etc., the property of R. C. CHAPMAN Esq. Assistant Accountant General, proceeding home.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 6th proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the top floor of the Paper Currency Office, Esplanade Road, Fort, (entrance from Meadow Street) the valuable and neat substantial blackwood and teakwood household furniture, also fowlpieces (by Robert, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, Coventry bicycle, child's bicycle, a full size mahogany slate billiard table by Thurston with 56 balls, cues, marking board etc., Persian carpets, windproof lamps, a collection of garden plants, etc., the property of R. C. CHAPMAN, Esq., Assistant Accountant General, proceeding home.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

On WEDNESDAY, the 10th proximo, at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable teak and blackwood cubdan inlaid dining, drawing and bed-room furniture, also Winbridge's drawing-room furniture, rich crockery and glassware, valuable clocks, real old Satsuma and Kanga table ornaments and large jars, velvet piled and durrie large carpets, handsome pictures, cane matting, handsome barouche by Stephens, strong built single cabs brougham, a pair of handsome and fast young bay waler horses, two handsome waler mares, one going in harness and the other going both in saddle and harness, sets of a single and double harness gent's saddle, a large garden etc., the property of the Hon'ble Mr. BASIL LANG Advocate-General, proceeding home.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

On a date to be fixed hereafter, Messrs. CRAWFORD, and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 26 Tents Wellington Lines, near the Bandstand, the valuable and handsome black wood and teakwood household furniture, plated ware, glass and crockery, oleonized cottage piano by Soundy, large size cooking stove table ornaments, lamps etc., the property of E. W. FLOWER Esq.
The property will be on view three days before the sale.

Bombay, 26th April, 1899. CRAWFORD & Co.

BUNGALOW
TO BE LET AT POONA.

A NICE BUNGALOW, for a Large Family with Stable and Out-Houses, with a Beautiful Garden around, situate at Connaught Road, Poona, well furnished.

Apply to
MUKHI CASSUMBHAI MOOSA,
Estate Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan,

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.....£600,000
RESERVE FUND.....£ 20,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES,
IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.
BRANCHES
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lahore Karrachee.

CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS	The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ltd.
SINGAPORE, PENANG	Messrs. Eoastead & Co.
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branch
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal
AGRA	Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.
DELHI	Bank of Benzal.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received on Terms to be learnt on application.
HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.
Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realized thereon.
LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

J. BLACKHALL, Manager.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—MADRAS.
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1885.
BRANCHES at Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawalpindi, Murree, and London.

	Rs.
PAID-UP CAPITAL	40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST	13,37,417
SECURITY PROVIDED FOR DEPOSITORS	53,37,417

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.
STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for Home Remittances receive 4 per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Receipts issued for 24 months at 5 1-2 per cent., 12 months at 5 per cent., 9 months at 4 1-2 per cent., 6 months at 4 per cent. per annum.
Special rates are given for Short Terms Deposits during the busy season.
PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received, carrying 5 per cent. interest, compounded half-yearly.
N. B.—The Bank will also transfer sums for Deposit or Credit in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.
Accounts are opened and Receipts issued in the name of either or survivor.
CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIS and CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited, free of charge, in any of the Interest Deposit Accounts.
CREDITS, LOANS, BILLS, and PROMISSORY NOTES negotiated.
INVESTMENT ORDERS on London Stock Exchange under Code with London Branch.
Rules and Particulars obtainable at any office of the Bank.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager

Bombay, 1st January, 1899.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS
Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4½ per cent. per annum.
Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52 —Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER

CAPITAL ...Frs. 1,00,000,000 (£4,000,000

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarive.
Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,0.0 up to Rs. 1,00,000. Rates to be learnt on application.
Special arrangements may be obtained on application.
Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.
The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.
Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof, wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.
Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

W. LLEWELLYN,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... .. 10,500,000
RESERVE FUND..... .. 6,960,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.
BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.
BOMBAY AGENCY:
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

GERMANY.

HOTEL ENGLISCHERHOF
SOBERNHEIM A. D. NAHE,
RHEINPROVINZ,

SOBERNHEIM is on the direct railway line between PARIS and BRUSSELS, one hour from BINGERBROCK.

BOARD (including room and attendance from one guinea a week. English spoken.

G. KIEHL, Proprietor

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly. Divid.	Cash Rate.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c. 1 bon.	1,289
Bank of Bengal	40,000	00	all	10 pr. ct.	1,170
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,130
Commercial	10,000 / 15,000	100	100 / 75	8 p.c.	108
Bank of India.					
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	40	all	3 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	420	420	10 pr. ct.	4394
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation					
National Bank of India	80,000	dol. 125	all	41-10-0	257 1-2
	48,000	625	625	8 pr. ct.	285

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad Adv	700	1,000	000	Nil	
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all	...	40
Anglo-Indian	1,345	...	0	Nil	345
Ahmedabad S. & M. Co., Ld	618	1,000	1,000	60	39 1,000
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	871	80	al	9 per ct.	
Berar Manfg Co., Ld	2,780	550,000	200	Rs. 15	200
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Nil	460
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	900	500	500	dvdRs.30	520
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	90
Britannia Mills	1,000	2,000	1,000	dvdRs.5	425
Bombay Woollen Manfg. Co. Ltd.	650	1,000	1,000	10 per ct.	1,009
Central India	1,000	600	600	dvdRs.50	1,950xd
China Mills Co., Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	600
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	790
Coimbatore S. and W	6,000	100	100	9 pr ct.	125
Op a n a ught Mills	800	800	800	25	625xd
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	Rs. 10	440
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	560
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.60	840
David Mill	1,400	800	800	dvdRs.30	415
Dhuria Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvdRs.20	250
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	340
Empress	2,100	500	500	Nil 10	445
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	430
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Nil	440
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	625
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	30	670
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	0	1,275
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Nil	320
Indian Manfg.	00	1,000	1 00	dvd 35	740
Indo-China Manufactur ing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	625 550xd
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	220
Jaffer Alli	500	500	500	dvdRs.20	
Jamshedmanufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	Nil	155
Jewraj Balloo.	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	650
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	843	1,000	1,000	20	370
Khandesh	750	1,800	900	dvdRs.30	305
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	65	800xd
Khatao Maokunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	550
Leopold	2,500	100	103	dvd Rs. 5	200
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	675
LakmidasSpinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	895
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	dvRs.100	2,850
Manaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	215
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	15 pr ct.	...
Manockjee Petit	4,00	1,000	1,000	dvd 70	2,270
Mohanlal K. Parekh G & Mfg Co, Ld.	300	100	115	dvdRs.10	
Amraoti	6,000	250		dvdRs. 5	90
Mazagon					
Monarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	1,750
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld	4,000	250	250	dvdRs.15	
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	pa 52
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	275
Oriental	5,725	625	d 25	dvd Nil	155
Presidency Mills, Co. (Ld).	743	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	960
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd. Rs40	715
Ripon Mills	1800	1,000	1,000	Rs40	945
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	880
Shahapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs75	1,830
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs30	635
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	210
Southern Mahratta	1,312	250	250	dv Rs 12½	325
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Rs.15	200
Standard Mills Co.	1,800	800	800	15	225
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	800
Swadeshi Mills	2,000	500	500	dvdR.22½	665
Swan and Alliance	5,000	500	5 0	dvdRs.15	365
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	1,000	1,000	50	n
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	350
Venishaker Lukhamishanker Mill Co. Ld.	900	500	900	dvdRs40	410xd
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	2421
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	440
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	400	80	all	dvdR.	5
Wadia Mills	1,000	000	1,000	815	...

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,195
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	825
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	140
Bhowmagger City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton Broale Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.	1,000	125	125	Nil	102 1-2
Broach City Press Co. Ld	500	200	200	18	210
Colaba	500	200	200	dvRs12½	220
East India	500	1,880	1,880	dvdRs15	315
English Press and Manfg.	350	1,000	1,000	125	1,275xd
Fort	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	85
French	150	8,500	500	*25-0-80	800
Harvey and Kabapathy	300	500	500	dvdRs40	510
Hincoli Press Co., Ld.	450	450	500	dvdRs30	370
Khangaum	700	100	100	Rs15	160
Mahuva Press Co., Ld.	240	450	450	Rs 60	510
Mahim	300	200	all	15 pr c	225
Mahimapura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	320	500	500	53	70
Mercantile	600	125	125	dvd Rs 5	674
Mofussil Co.	125	400	400	dvd Rs35	400
Munmar M	700	250	all	25	215
New Bezar	00	500	500	dvd Rs30	595
New Indian	00	125	125	Rs 15	189½
Prince of Wales	150	500	0	20	350
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	500	7	30 810x1
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	695
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	125	2,000xd
Sind	400	2,000	750	20	365
Syrah Woollen Mills	300	250	250	Nil.	75
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	37	200	all	12	210
Volkart		000		Rs75	1100

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs 5	165
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	13	35
Badham Pile	6,000	100	100	12 pr ct	140
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	500	375	5,900
Do. New Issue	600	375	625	93¾	1,500
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 4	74
Bombay Land and Building Co, Ld.	500	500	500	5 ct	500
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	50	925
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	6-pr ct.	207
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	800	200	200	dvdRs10	208
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,50	250	250	9 p 15	330
Empire of India Life A. Co., Ld.	2,	500	50	...	55
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	00	10	10 pr. ct.	18
John Roberts & Co.	1,600	100	100	10 pr. ct.	198
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	31	355
Karrachee Landing Agents & Co., Ld.	500	500	500	30	183
Napier Hotel Co	4,000	100	100	dvdRs15	158
Napier Foundry	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	25
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	1,000	100	200	...	60
Phillips & Co., Ld.	6,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	130
Pare Canning Co.	4,000	200	100	dvd Rs 6	68
Scindy & Co.	8,000	200	1,000	dvd Rs25	485
Thacker & Co.	1,000	200	100		5
Tribhovandas & Co.	2,000	500	500		0 1,067½
Thacker & Co.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 15	27xd
Tribhovan Co.	2,000	200	100	Rs. 15	

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises 5h. 33m., Sun sets, 6h. 20m., High water, 11-46m., 11-28a., Low water, 5-5m. 5-34a.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p.m.
Empire of India Life Assurance Company, Esplanade Road, 3 p.m.
Sassoon Spinning and Weaving Company, Forbes Street, 3-30 p.m.
Royal Alfred Sailors' Home, annual meeting, 5-30 p.m.
Bombay Anthropological Society meeting, 5-30 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Shannon entered the dock yesterday; the steamer Muke Maru left it on Monday, and the steamer Bahaduri yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Vindobona left the dock on Monday, and the steamer Eastlands and barque Grosvenor yesterday.

A RENT-COLLECTOR ROBBED.—Rampursad Sadaram, a rent-collector, residing at Ripon Road, has reported to the police that during his absence his house had been entered into, and ornaments and cash, of the aggregate value of Rs. 92, stolen from a box, which was broken open.

A CANDIDATE FOR THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. Nadirshaw Hormuzshaw Dinshaw Ghandy, M. A., who intends to proceed to England to compete for the Indian Civil Service, applied to Mr. Sanders-Slater for a certificate of age. It was granted him.

THE FATAL CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.—A Coroner's inquest was held, yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, on view of the body of Suckina, a Mahomedan woman, who was knocked down by a shigram on the Girgaum Road, on Sunday evening last. After hearing some evidence, the Jury brought in a verdict of accidental death.

BURGLARY AT BAZAAR GATE STREET.—Pirojbai, a Parsee widow, has made a report to the police that, about three months ago, she locked her room and went to reside at Dadur. On her return, on Monday last, she found that her room had been broken into, and pieces of silk, wearing apparel, and cash, of the value of Rs. 310, stolen from two cupboards, which were also forced open.

TIMELY RESCUED.—Nasservanji Khurshedji, a Parsee, aged fifty years, was sitting on the parapet of a well on the maidan, on Monday evening, when he suddenly lost his balance and fell into the well. A Mahomedan, named Hossein Burji, who witnessed the fall, at once jumped into the well, and he, with the assistance of P. C. 1119A., rescued the Parsee from being drowned.

A MISSING WAISTCOAT.—Mr. E. P. McLaughlin, residing on the ground floor of a house at Gunpowder Road, Mazagaon, left his waistcoat, containing a watch, a chain and a locket, collectively valued at Rs. 105, hanging on a peg in his bedroom, on the night of the 23rd instant. The following morning the waistcoat with its contents was found missing.

FRAUD BY A POST OFFICE EMPLOYE.—Mr. R. W. Hanson, Superintendent of Post Offices, reports that one Victor Moniz, a Goanese clerk, employed in the Girgaum Post Office, absconded on the 22nd instant. On enquiries it has been ascertained that Moniz has defrauded the Post Office to the extent of Rs. 1,111-10-0 by issuing false money order receipts to remmitters during the last week. Moniz is being sought for by the police.

THEFT IN A PLAGUE HOSPITAL.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Kalia Pursa, a ward boy in the Colaba Plague Hospital, was charged, before Mr. Sanders-Slater, with theft of a silver tooth-pick, belonging to a patient, who died in the hospital. Accused said he found the article lying on the ground, and put it aside, but forgot to make it over to the apothecary. He was convicted and sentenced to a month's rigorous imprisonment.

A TENT BURNT DOWN.—Shortly after 9 o'clock last night, a fire broke out in a tent, situated at Marine Lines, and occupied by Mr. R. Kennedy, broker. On an alarm being given, the Fort Municipal steamer appeared immediately on the scene of the fire, and extinguished the flames in a short time, but the tent was completely burnt with its contents. The damage done by the fire is estimated at about Rs. 2,000. The cause of the fire is attributed to the bursting of a kerosine lamp.

BOMBAY ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—At the usual monthly meeting of the Anthropological Society of Bombay, to be held in the rooms of the Bombay Branch Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, at 5-30, this evening, the following papers will be read:—"Statistics of Suicides in Bombay during the year 1898, by Khan Bahadur Bomanji Byramji Patel; and "Ethnological notes on the Bhamtas in the Sangola Taluka of the Sholapur district," received from the Collector and Magistrate of Sholapur.

A FALL INTO A HOT WATER TANK.—At the J. J. Hospital, yesterday, Mr. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquest regarding the death of Babu Succoo, a coal trimmer, aged twenty-five years. Deceased was employed in the service of the Bombay Dye Works. On the 22nd instant, he was filling a bucket of water from a hot water tank to quench hot ashes, when he accidentally fell into the tank, and was seriously scalded. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he died on Monday. A verdict of accidental death was returned by the Jury.

ELECTION OF A MUNICIPAL COUNCILLOR.—The Municipal Commissioner had appointed yesterday for the nomination of candidates for the vacancy in the Corporation caused by the death of Mr. Dost Mahomed Allana, who was a representative of the rate-payers in the D ward. Two candidates were proposed for the vacancy, namely, Mr. Jaffer Rahimtula Kadarbhoy, barrister-at-law; and Dr. Nadirshah H. E. Sukhia. The election thus being a contested one, the Commissioner has fixed Tuesday, the 2nd May, for a poll to be taken at the Arthur Crawford Market.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A PARSEE COOK.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquest, yesterday, at Lady Jamsetjee Road, Mahim, on view of the body of Ruttonji Rustomji Kapadia, a Parsee cook, aged eighty-three years, residing at Girgaum. Yesterday evening, at 7 o'clock, deceased was passing along the Lady Jamsetjee Road, when he was accidentally knocked down by a passing cart and was severely injured. He was taken to a neighbouring house, occupied by a Parsee family, and a medical practitioner was sent for, but the deceased breathed his last before the doctor arrived. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

A CHARGE WITHDRAWN.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, the case, in which Dhirajlal Panachund Shroff, barrister-at-law, charged Dipchand Manekchand with cheating in respect of a promissory note for Rs. 10,000, a gold wrist band, and a diamond ring, was called on again before Mr. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate. Mr. Saher, barrister-at-law, appeared for the complainant, and Mr. Brown, of Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., appeared for the defendant. Mr. Saher said his client was ill-advised to bring the present charges, and he had written a letter to the defendant, expressing his regret, withdrawing the charges, and exonerating defendant from any blame in the matter. The Magistrate accordingly acquitted and discharged the defendant.

ALLEGED THEFT OF ORNAMENTS.—Before Mr. Sanders-Slater, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Vassonjee Mohunjee and Narain Hadoo, were charged with the theft of certain gold and silver ornaments, the property of Oomersey Sunderjee. Mr. Sorabjee Kapadia, pleader, appeared for the prosecution. On the evening of the 18th inst., the complainant, a muccadum, residing in a house at Chinch Bunder, locked the door of his room and went to see his sister, who was in the plague hospital. On his return home, soon after midnight that day, he found the door of the room broken open, and the ornaments gone from a small box, in which they were kept. The evidence against the first accused was that on the evening in question he was seen going up towards the complainant's room, and returned in about half-an-hour with something concealed in his dhotur. The accused stated that this was a got-up case, and that although the police had done their best, and kept them under surveillance for a week, no evidence could be found to connect them with the theft. The Magistrate acquitted and discharged the accused.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY CAPTAIN W. G. WILSON, COMMANDING R. V. A.
Bombay, 26th April, 1899.

1. Leave of absence for 7 months from this date has been granted to Gunner G Hunter.

By Order,
H. A. H. PAYNE, Lieut.,
Acting Adjt. B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL E. F. NICHOLSON, COMMANDING, B. V. R.
Bombay, 26th April, 1899.

1. The Annual Regimental Prize Distribution will take place at the Town Hall at 9 p.m. on Friday the 28th instant.
Officers Commanding Companies are requested to make their own arrangements for their Prize-lists and Prizes.
The Bombay Vol. (Light Horse and Rifles) Rifle Association prizes will be distributed at the same time.
Dress for Officer's—Mess Dress (red or white). For N.C. Officers and Volunteers—Mess dress or uniform with helmets (Khaki.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

SUIT FOR THE RECOVERY OF A PONY.

SMALL CAUSES COURT
(Before Mr. MAHOMED HOOSAIN HAKIM, Fifth Judge.)
MRS. ELLEN ATKINS VS. A. MARTIN AND D. GREENHALGH.

Mr. Ardeshir Unwalla, of Messrs. Janardhun and Ardeshir, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. T. Bland, of Messrs. Smetham, Bland, and Noble, represented the first defendant; the second defendant, Greenhalgh, appeared in person.

In this suit the plaintiff sought to recover from the second defendant the sum of Rs. 250, paid to the first defendant on behalf of the second defendant for the price of a pony sold by him to the plaintiff during the pendency of a suit filed by the plaintiff against O'Brien.

On the 24th instant, the plaintiff obtained a short date summons against the defendants on the ground that the defendants were leaving for Australia on the following day. The defendants admitted receipt of Rs. 250, but denied that the same was paid as the price of the pony alleged to be sold by the second defendant to the plaintiff, and stated that the sum was paid to the first defendant to be retained by him during the pendency of the previous suit, and after its termination to be paid to the second defendant, who was to give evidence for the plaintiff against O'Brien.

Mr. Bland applied for a short adjournment on the ground that the summons was served late in the afternoon of the 24th instant, and that the defendants were consequently unable to bring evidence at such short notice and put in an affidavit of the defendants denying the plaintiff's allegation that they were leaving for Australia.

Mr. Unwalla opposed the application on the ground that the racing season being now over there was nothing to detain the defendants in Bombay, and as the defendants had admitted the receipt of Rs. 250, they must under any circumstances be required to deposit the amount in Court.

The Judge, after hearing the arguments of the solicitors, postponed the hearing till the 1st proximo peremptorily.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

BENGAL RABI.

A NOTE on the outturn of the Rabi Crops in Bengal for 1898-99 says that the season has generally been favourable to the cultivation of all kinds of rabi crops, except sugarcane. The rainfall in September was more than sufficient in all parts of the provinces, excepting Orissa, which seems to have suffered somewhat from deficient rainfall. The floods do not appear to have much interfered with the sowing operations, and generally subsided early, leaving some lands enriched by a deposit of silt which rendered them particularly adapted for the cultivation of rabi crops. In October more than the normal rain fell throughout the provinces, excepting in Behar and Chota Nagpore, where the rainfall was slightly in defect. There was practically no rain in November and the first half of December, but the showers that fell in the latter part of December and early part of January proved distinctly beneficial. The rainfall in February was below the normal in most districts, and the slight showers that fell in March were of little consequence.

The revised estimates of the District Officers show the normal area under all kinds of rabi crops to be 14,895,400 acres. The area cultivated in rabi crops (including sugarcane and such special crops as tobacco, ganja, and opium) this year is, as estimated by the District Officers, 14,969,100 acres against 14,688,400 acres estimated in 1897-98. The area has thus increased by 2,80,700 acres (or 1·9 per cent.). This increase is due to the favourable character of the season. The area under rabi food-crops is estimated at 10,480,600 acres against 10,250,700 acres sown in 1897-98, showing an increase of 2·2 per cent. The area under the non-food crops is estimated at 4,488,500 acres against 4,437,700 acres returned last year, showing an increase of nearly 1·1 per cent. In the four districts of North Behar, Saran, Champaran, Muzaffarpore, and Darbhanga the crops are expected to fall little short of bumper ones, or 120 per cent, of a normal crop. In nine other districts the outturn is estimated at the normal, or slightly in excess of it; in 11 the estimate varies between 90 and 100 per cent.; while of the remaining 21 districts, 17 estimate crops between 80 and 90 per cent. and the remaining 4 fall below 80. According to the returns of the District Officers the outturn of food-crops should be estimated at 100 per cent. against 101 per cent. in 1897-98, that of sugarcane at 91 per cent. against 94 per cent., and that of non-food rabi crops at 92 per cent. against 88 per cent. last year, the estimate for all these crops taken together amounting to 98 per cent. as against 97 per cent. estimated in 1897-98. Allowing for a tendency to underestimate observable in some of the returns, it may be safely anticipated that the outturn of rabi crops in Bengal this year will not fall short of the normal and will probably slightly exceed it.

"THE TYRANNY OF TEARS."

"Beauty draws us with a single hair," says Pope in a well-known passage of the "Rape of the Lock," to which in a similar spirit, Mr. Haddon Chambers seems disposed to reply in his four-act "comedy of temperament" with which Mr. Wyndham re-opened the Criterion—

Beauty rules us with a single tear.

It is conceded that woman's strength lies in her weakness, and that tears are as regards much masculine humanity weapons against which no defensive armour is of avail. By their adequate, we dare not say excessive, use Mrs. Parbury, to a state of abject submission, eminently conducive, while it lasts, to domestic felicity. It is true that Clement, much as he is in some respects to be envied is rather surfeited with sweets. "A month or two to live on honeycomb" Keats advances as an inestimable privilege of lovers. Clement has, however, fed on it for six years, two months, and some sixteen days, and is getting a little cloyed. He is a brilliant and successful writer, and employs as secretary a reprehensibly and dangerously pretty type-writer, Miss Hyacinth Woodward. Quite impossible as it with her help even to revise the proofs of his forthcoming novel, or indeed, to finish off his promised article for the "Twentieth Century." His wife insists upon being with him at all times, checking the course of composition with a kiss and smiling away all his intellectual visions. Chains of roses. It is true, are those in which he is enwound, but a chain is a chain as a cage even of gold is a cage. When the slightest efford is made to throw off what is after all, a burden the response is a deluge of tears. Matters reach a climax when the wife catches her husband's secretary kissing on the slip his portrait. She has never quite approved of this young person's presence, and now bids her pack up her things and go. Hyacinth has, however, a will of her own, and refuses to take her dismissal at the hands of anyone but her employer. Far too discreet and far too well versed in masculine infirmity is Mrs. Parbury to explain to her husband what is the subject of quarrel. She simply insists that Parbury shall dismiss his secretary forthwith. A week or two previously Clement would not have thought of disputing such an order. He has in the house, however, an old friend, who has brought him to a sense of his own servitude and roused in him a spirit of resistance. Finding for once her supremacy in her own house disputed and her customary weapon of tears of no account, Mrs. Parbury goes home to her father's house, causing in so doing no little discomfort to her sire, who since her departure and her mother's death had made other and unavowed domestic arrangements, and has to send telegrams flying in all directions.

We are now, of course, in an "impasse." A way out is, however, found. George Gunning, the friend mentioned previously, as a guest in the house, has fortunately proposed to the Secretary and succeeds ultimately in persuading her to be his wife. Mrs. Parbury then takes a show of submission, and the whole ends with what appears like a masculine triumph. To those with a full knowledge of wedded life value of the victory seems more than a little dubious. With no long delay the tyranny of tears will, we fancy, be reimposed. The moral of the piece is against the spirit of its conclusion. It is true that Mrs. Parbury had separated her husband from all his old friends and had guided him insensibly cown the paths she wished him to tread. All, however, was for his own good. Only when in a fit of good nature the lady relents and allows a friend of former days to enter, bringing with him whiffs of bachelor enjoyments and suggestions of yachting cruises, and who knows what forms of indulgence, and shall we say debauchery, does her system break down. The tyranny of tears may be as grinding as you please, but it is immeasurably more conducive to married happiness than any other from of constitutional government.

A little thin is the story, and there are scenes that want pulling together. The action, moreover, hovers vaguely between earnestness and mirth. Still, as a whole, the piece is sympathetic and diverting. It is capitally mounted and played to perfection. Mr. Charles Wyndham and Miss Mary Moore are suited to the life in the characters provided them. Mr. Wyndham infuses a good deal of earnestness and sentiment into his revolt; Miss Mary Moore, meanwhile, is a truculent, if plaintive, little despot, to whose whims it should be a privilege to submit. Miss Maude Millett played to perfection the amorous and mutinous secretary. Mr. Frederick Kerr gave a lifelike picture

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 25.

THERE was no change in the price of Consols in London, 110 11-16 being still quoted yesterday. French Rentes remained at 102; while Paris Exchange on London advanced 1 centime, to 25·20 1-2 fcs. Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 116 ; and 3 1-2 per cent Rupee Securities were 1-16 per cent higher, at £66 5-8. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight was unaltered at 1s· 3 3-4d For discount on short London Bills at 3 months' sight 2 per cent was quoted ; and on 6 months' sight Indian Bank Bills, 2 1-8 per cent. Bar Silver was 1-8d. higher, at 27 9-16d per oz. ; and in New York, 1-8 cent, at 59 7-8 cents per oz., with demand Exchange on London 1-4 cent higher also, at 4·87 dollars. Some £100,000 in gold was paid into the Bank of England yesterday.

The goat skin sales opened in London yesterday, with a fair demand ; for Bombay the market was dull, and prices were 1-2 to 1d. lower. The number of skins offered was 1,509,000 goat and 1,092,000 sheep.

For No. 1 Club wheat the quotation was 30s. per 492 lbs. April-May Shipment to Hull, sellers via the Canal.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet yesterday, Surats dull, arrivals steady. The day's sales were 10,000 bales, and the Imports 12,000 bales. Prices, both spot and for arrival, were unchanged.

Ready Mid.-Uplands cotton continued in New York at 6 1-4 cents per lb.; July Futures declined 8 points, to 5·80 cents, and October 5 points, to 5·88 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 6,000 bales ; and the arrivals to date compare as follows with those in 1898 and 1897 :—

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Monday's Receipts....	6,000	6,000	8,000
Two days' do.....	16,000	14,000	11,000
Since 1st September ...	7,763,000	8,126,000	6,399,000

There has been a dull feeling in our local Cotton Market to-day. Exporters bought some 2,025 bales, of which 1,300 were Comrawattee ; and the mills took 750 bales. For "good" Bhownagger, May delivery, Rs. 132 1-2 per candy was quoted.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.—A small business is reported done. Prices are unchanged for the former, and are 1-2 anna lower for the latter.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	14,157	bales.
Wheat	41,020	cwts.
Linseed	33,194	"
Rapeseed	32,907	"
Gingellyseed	3,237	"
Poppyseed	19,886	"
Groundnuts	603	"
Castorseed	6,969	"
Rice	3,562	"

FREIGHTS are quiet and without change.

EXCHANGE opened firmer in tone to-day at 1s. 3 15-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4 3-32d. for three months' sight Credits. At the latter rate there was only a moderate supply ; later on, however, 1-32d. higher became obtainable for Bank paper, and the market closed steady as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 31-32d.	per Rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 15-16d.	"
Credits 3 months' sight.	1s. 4 3-32d.	"
Francs	1·09 1-4	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER is quiet in tone at 100 1-2 for 3 1·2 per cents, for Money and Account, with 94 for Threes.

SHARES.—We have this evening to report only an advance of Rs. 5 in China Mills, and a decline of Rs. 7 1-2 in Manockjee Petit.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 24.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats dull.

Good Bhownuggur, 2 25-32.

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

2½ per cent. Consols	110 11-16
3 per cent. Rentes	102
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	116
3½ per cent. Rupee Papers	66 5-8
Bar Silver	27 9-16

The sum of about £100,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, APRIL 24.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Matiana left here this evening.

LONDON, APRIL 24.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Mackenzie arrived here this morning.

PLYMOUTH, APRIL 24.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Palawan arrived here this morning.

SUEZ, APRIL 24.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Victoria arrived here from Colombo this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Mackinnon arrived here from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, this morning.

SINGAPORE, APRIL 25.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Shanghai from Bombay arrived here this afternoon.

The German East Africa Line steamer Sultan left Zanzibar, for Bombay, on the 24th instant, via Lamu and Mombassa.

BANK OF MADRAS.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Madras for the week ending 15th April :—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital paid-up	60,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	30,00,000	0	0
Pub Dep at Hd Office Rs. 22,57,663 4 4			
Pub Dep at Branches Rs. 17,07,951 15 5	39,65,615	3	9
Other Dep at Head Office and Branches	244,09,309	5	1
Bank Post Bills, etc.	9,081	5	5
Sundries	8,33,383	10	7
Total	382,22,889	8	10
ASSETS.			
Government Securities	31,59,141	9	0
Other authorised Investments	7,40,929	14	0
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities	56,15,536	0	2
Accounts of credit on Government and other authorised Securities	47,52,660	4	1
Bills discounted and purchased	79,94,349	1	1
Balances with other Banks	13,47,894	9	0
Bullion	9,902	0	2
Dead stock	8,79,787	3	7
Stamps	13,426	8	5
Sundries	79,735	5	3
	245,93,062	6	9
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office and Branches	136,29,827	2	1
Total	382,22,889	8	10

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 8th April 1899, on 17·28 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	400	300	...	700
Or per mile of Railway	23	18	...	41
For previous 13 weeks of half-year.	4,365	5,347	19	9,731
Total for 14 weeks.	4,765	5,647	19	10,431
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	174	450	12	646
Per mile of Ry. do.	10	26	1	37
Total to corresponding date do.	2,103	5,839	127	8,089

Increase for the week ..... Rs 5.4
Ditto to date ..... " 3422

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes Rajputana, Holkar, Sindia-Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore, and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 8th April 1899, on 1,673·94 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated].	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,51,000	2,90,000	7,000	4,48,000
Or per mile of Railway	90	174	4	268
For previous 13 weeks of half-year	16,24,396	43,82,619	78,927	60,81,942
Total for 14 weeks...	17,75,396	46,72,619	85,927	65,33,942
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,17,718	3,13,240	7,836	4,38,794
Per mile of Ry do.	70	187	5	263
Total to corresponding date do.	14,05,396	41,37,819	74,707	56,17,922

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 9,20,020
Ditto to date ..... " 9,36,020

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

KIDDELL.—April 21, at Belgoria Palace, Mocbhanj, Orissa, the wife of Harry Bartram Kiddell, of a daughter.

DEATH.

TONNOCHY.—April 20, at Kohat, Marjorie Lilias, infant daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel V C Tonnochy, 3rd Sikhs.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 26, 1899.

MR. J. M. MACLEAN, M.P., presided at a meeting of the Colonial section of the Society of Arts last month, when Mr. C. Rozenradd read an instructive paper on the commercial development of Germany showing the measures successfully taken by Prince Bismarck and his successors to secure for that country the largest possible share of the world's trade. The lecturer acknowledged at the outset that Great Britain with her immense foreign and colonial trade and navigation, and her well-organised monetary and banking systems, is still at the head of the great commercial nations of the globe. But other nations, and especially Germany, have made marvellous progress and have forced upon England a continual struggle everywhere. The zeal, energy, knowledge and thoroughness of her men of business have made Germany one of the greatest commercial rivals of Great Britain. In the Middle Ages the Germans had shown their aptitude for commercial enterprise in the success achieved by the different cities constituting the Hanseatic League. The political divisions and internecine wars of Germany left the League without the support necessary to compete with Holland or with England, and after four centuries of struggle it was dissolved in 1641, the first year of the Great Rebellion in England. It was only in 1871, when the "battle of Sedan ended the dominating position of France in Europe, and opened the way for the federation of the different German States into one Empire, that Germany has again come to the front" as a commercial nation. The whole policy of Bismarck showed that it was his purpose, not only to make Germany strong and formidable, but to secure for her an important portion of the world's trade. He gave a Constitution to United Germany, to the whole of which he applied the Zollverein, forced universal conscription, placed the railways in the hands of the Government, and introduced the metric system of uniform weights, measures, and coins for the whole Empire. By these and other measures he enabled Germany to compete with her rivals.

The Iron Chancellor paid England the flattering compliment of an intelligent imitation of her ways and methods. Seeing that her gold standard and banking policy had made London the money market of the world, he created the Imperial Bank of Germany, of which he appointed himself president. He established a gold standard, with a twenty-mark piece in gold, the mark being substituted for the multifarious coins of the different States. England having established banks and branches in her colonies, and in the four quarters of the globe to give facilities for her trade, he set to work to do the same, and secure to German banks the commission, interest and profit arising from exchange operations, which until then had gone to English banks. He organised a consular corps of specially competent men to obtain information with regard to fields of enterprise and the extension of German trade. He secured the support of the "haute finance," and concurred with the leading bankers as to the best means of promoting the welfare and prosperity of the country. Under him, Dr. Stephan created the first postal union, and gave Germany an admirable postal and telegraph service. Observing the advantage accruing to England from the great lines of steamers connecting her with all parts of the world, he subsidised German steamship companies to foreign parts, and encouraged the construction of German mail-steamers that vied with the English in comfort, discipline and speed. He even deigned for a time to become a free-trader, free-trade being considered the foundation of England's wealth and prosperity. He abolished all import duties except those required for revenue purposes. Under this regime Berlin became one of the principal financial centres of the world, showing that business prospers in a country ruled by a strong political Government. Under the Iron Hand which has unified and magnified Germany, German trade and industry developed in all directions." There was indeed a period of disastrous reaction. Intoxicated by success, believing the French war contribution of two hundred millions was an inexhaustible source of wealth, the Germans founded innumerable companies and industrial undertakings on what is called in America a "wild-cat basis." The over-production and over-trading produced a rapid decline of prices, which indeed was general throughout Europe, and a severe crisis followed. Free-trade was thrown to the winds, and the fall of prices was checked, by a protectionist tariff, by levying duties on imported iron, wood and grain. The lecturer regrets this resort to protection, though he admits that American and Russian wheat had flooded the German markets. The agricultural interest was threatened with irretrievable ruin. Bismarck, even if he had the will, which is more than doubtful, had not the power to resist the pressure of the agrarians to shut out foreign wheat. Between 1879 and 1887, the industrial tariff was steadily increased, and Germany learned to forget that she had ever coquetted with Free trade.

The return to protection had, however, some unforeseen epoch-making results. Russia finding that her principal export, wheat, was excluded from Germany, retaliated by a heavy import duty on German iron and steel. Bismarck replied by the expulsion of the Poles who worked in the factories and harbours near the frontiers. Russia retorted by regulations restricting the rights of foreigners, mostly Germans, to hold property in the Czardom. Relations becoming more and more strained, Bismarck aimed a blow at the credit of Russia, by the decree of November 10, 1887, directing the Imperial Bank of Germany not to make further advances on Russian securities. As Bismarck was not only Chancellor of the Empire, but President of the Bank, this *coup* was clearly his. The outcome was the political and financial alliance between Russia and France which enabled Russia to place her finances and her monetary system on a sound basis. This again enabled her, in the lecturer's words, "to become a dominating Power, not only on the Continent, but also in Central Asia, and to follow in the Far East the policy with which we are all acquainted." We know from other sources that the Franco-Russian alliance had led to the investment of thirteen milliards of French money in Russian securities and in industrial undertakings, which have enabled Russia to develop her resources so that she, too, one of these days will join in the general scramble for the trade of the world. Mr. Rozenradd attributes to the development of protection the progress of socialism which went hand in hand with it, and the eventual fall of Bismarck, whose domestic policy was not as successful as his foreign. Under Caprivi many steps were retraced, commercial treaties with Austria and Italy facilitated trade, and a similar treaty with Russia, and the rescinding of the decree prohibiting advances on Russian securities restored the amicable relations between the two northern Empires. The prosperity of Germany expanded in every direction. German banks in Brazil, Chili, the Asiatic Bank, with branches in Calcutta, Shanghai and Tien-tsin, others in Italy have given German commerce facilities of which it has made full use. A great deal of capital has been profitably invested in the development of foreign countries. Nearly ten millions sterling is employed in Guatemala, the half of it in plantations. In Mexico twenty-eight millions sterling ; in Venezuela, sixteen millions ; in Brazil over thirty millions. Most of this money is engaged in industrial and land enterprises. In Chili, one million and a half is invested, chiefly in saltpetre mines. The investments in Africa amount to five millions. Altogether more than seventy-five millions sterling of German money are invested in these and other countries, while a far larger amount earns interest in foreign stocks. We are all familiar with the immense growth of German trade and manufactures. But Germany and the German Emperor are determined that both shall attain far larger dimensions. As means to this end, the German navy is to be largely increased. The lecturer summed up his thesis in these characteristic words :—"That nation whose trade and commerce are most extensive and widespread is the nation whose wealth and power are the greatest, which will do most for the human race, carrying civilisation, justice and freedom to the uttermost parts of the globe." Was this a veiled compliment to England or to the Mailed Fist ? Perhaps it was intended for both.

FIRE Insurance business in Bombay during the past five years has undergone many changes. Rates have been altered from time to time according to the various results obtained from the different classes of insurances, until now they have reached a more permanent basis, and, on the whole, meet the insured in a fair and reasonable manner. Merchants see the benefit of insurance, and it is now the exception for a property owner not to seek protection by taking out a policy. In former years discretionary rates were charged, but now the Insurance Companies have combined and have formulated a common tariff, and in consequence there is no competition on this point. Liberal discounts are allowed to insurers when their premises are thoroughly equipped with fire extinguishing appliances which are in accord with the recognised requirements. The advantage of the automatic sprinkler installations has been strikingly prominent when compared with cotton mills not provided with these protective appliances, and ere long it is more than probable that all or nearly so of our mills will be fitted with this *facils princeps* mode of extinguishing fires. The Bombay Association of Fire Insurance Agents regard this question as one of paramount importance, and employ an expert who devotes his whole time to periodical inspection of fire appliances both in Bombay and the Mofussil. The results obtained from such supervision have been most satisfactory, and many of the millowners are alive to the importance of the provision of modern fire appliances and to the benefit of an expert's inspection. The introduction of electricity for lighting purposes is becoming general in mills, and a great deal has been said and written as to the hazards incidental to this development. So long as installations are erected with good material and under the supervision of a competent electrical engineer, there is no need for apprehension as to the presence of electricity increasing the risks of safety. The Fire Insurance Companies have devised rules and regulations which have to be observed by owners in putting down electrical plant, and before they can use the light the owner has to send to the Insurance Companies an expert's certificate to the effect that the installation has been carried out in conformity with those rules. While this is in a way protective to both parties, the fact that there is no system of regular inspection is a serious defect which demands remedy at an early date. Recently the question of the advisability of raising a salvage corps for the city has been under discussion. The expenses incidental to forming and maintaining a salvage corps, however, would be somewhat heavy, and it is rather doubtful if the number of fires which occur here would justify its establishment on the independent lines adopted by the Insurance companies in, say, Liverpool or Glasgow. Notwithstanding, several instances have occurred during recent years which forcibly illustrate the service which a salvage corps could have rendered. The most notable is the destruction of the Nicoll Mill godown in November, 1896, when hundreds of bales of cotton could have been saved by such means. It might, however, be possible to make an arrangement with the Municipality whereby a certain staff of men would be employed for salvage purposes under the direction and supervision of Mr. Nicholls, chief of the Fire Brigade. Such an arrangement would, we think, adequately meet the deficiency, all expenses involved in effecting such an arrangement being borne by the Insurance companies.

THE Presidency plague returns this week show a gratifying decrease, the total cases being 1,923 and the deaths 1,541. This means a diminution of attacks by 467 and of deaths by 246. Poona city is the only locality which returns higher figures, but Poona district is free. Karachi city returns show a substantial decline, while Karachi district is free but for a handful of imported cases. Ahmedabad unfortunately shows signs of a slight return, but considerable decreases are reported by Broach, Kaira, Surat, Thana, Khandesh, Nasik, Kolaba, Ratnagiri, Dharwar, Bijapur, and Kolhapur. The following districts and states are now free :—Panch Mahals, Poona district, Sholapur, Shikarpur, Upper Sind Frontier, Thar and Parkar, Mahi Kantha, Rewa Kantha, Palanpur, Dharampur, Sachin, Janjira, Akalkot, Bhor and [illegible] fresh cases or deaths occurred [illegible] ropeans.

OUR Allahabad contemporary is mistaken in its statement that the ultimate appeal in the matter of the lending of Church of England churches to other denominations lies under the new rules with the secular authority. As a matter of fact, the Metropolitan is finally to decide any question which cannot be settled by the Bishop of the diocese to the satisfaction of the parties concerned. In this connection our Simla correspondent says he is in a position to state that the view taken by Dr. Weldon is a broad and sympathetic one. His lordship's desire is to treat other denominations upon a footing of equality, and to see that arrangements and the accommodation provided for divine worship are suitable and appropriate as well as sufficient for each denomination concerned.

THE present position regarding the question of preventing too frequent transfers of district officials is now under the consideration of the Government of India, and the feeling in official circles in Simla is strong that something can be done to reduce what is admitted on all sides to be a real evil. The matter, however, cannot be settled offhand, as it not only involves a change of procedure on the part of all local Administrations, but is found to require changes in the Leave Code. Orders, therefore, cannot issue for some time yet.

A "GAZETTE" notification states that consequent on the death of Mr. Biddulph, Special Assistant Commissioner in the Berar Commission, the appointment is abolished. The number of Deputy Commissioners are decreased to two, and Assistant Commissioners increased to five, Major Hastings and Munshi Azziz-Din being granted steps of promotion.

IN spite of the combination of exceptional and unfavourable circumstances, the trade of Nushki continues to expand, and the returns for the year ending 31st March show an increase of 1¼ lakhs over the returns of 1897-98. Grain is brought in in very large quantities, with the result that the rate has now fallen to 22 seers per rupee.

MR. P. J. CLARKE, a sub-Engineer on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, stationed at Sirsa, while trollying on the 18th instant towards Kot Kapura on duty, was bitten on the knee by a dog belonging to an Assistant Engineer. At Kot Kapura he had the wound cauterized, but two days later saw the same dog worrying fowls at Ferozepore and showing strong symptoms of rabies. It was at once shot, and Mr. Clarke left the same night for Bombay *en route* to Paris.

THE Madras High Court, writes a contemporary, has of late been making efforts to raise the standard of professional morality among the local legal practitioners, and has promulgated some very stringent rules for their guidance. Quite recently an order was issued to the effect that Vakils, *viz.*, legal Graduates of the Madras University who are entitled to practise before the highest courts in the Presidency, are to be prohibited from engaging in any trade or calling other than that of the law Hitherto, it has been a very ordinary practice among Vakils to combine the calling of a professional money-lender with that of a lawyer ; and not long ago one of the Native leaders of the Madras Bar was well known as a regular money-lender. Others engage in various trades, and a Milliner's shop in Madras was till very recently run by one of the luminaries of the local Bar. With regard to the lower class of legal practitioners *viz.*, Pleaders, who can only appear before Mofussil Courts, rules prohibiting trading and other extra-legal avocations have for some time been practically in force ; but of late complaints about their shady and unprofessional conduct have been so frequent and have increased to such an extent, that the Madras Government on the recommendations of the High Court Judges, has directed a special Pleadership Examination Board consisting of the Advocate-General and a few other local legal dignitaries, to take cognisance of these cases. Hitherto the Madras High Court was the only tribunal which could enquire into these complaints and award penalties ; but offending Pleaders have become so numerous of late that the High Court Judges sought to be relieved of the unsavoury task of adjudicating on their ever-increasing delinquencies.

THE will bears date July 30, 1894, with a codicil of Sept. 27, 1898, of Mr. John Mason Cook, of Mount Felix, Walton-on-Thames, and of the firm of Thomas Cook and Son, of Ludgate Circus, tourist agent and banker, who died on March 4 last, aged sixty-five years. The testator's personal estate has been valued at 346,396*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.*, and the gross value of the whole of his estate has been assessed at 390,030*l.* 10*s.* 9*d.*

A VOLUME of cricketing reminiscences by Dr. W. G. Grace was promised some time ago. Since he came to live in London Dr. Grace has been giving his spare hours to the preparation of the book. It is now finished, and will be published in the early summer by Mr. James Bowden, under the title, "Reminiscences of Cricket and Other Sports." The memoirs, which cover many of the notable matches taken part in by Dr. Grace, will in the first place appear serially.

THE Queen has appointed Mr. J. Arthur Thomson, M. A., F. R. S. E. (presently Extra-Mural Lecturer on Zoology, Edinburgh, Lecturer on Biology in the School of Medicine of the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons, Edinburgh, and Lecturer on Zoology and Botany in the Royal (Dick) Veterinary College and in the Heriot-Watt College, Edinburgh), to the Chair of Natural History in the University of Aberdeen, vacant by the death of Professor Nicholson.

MR. KIPLING rose from his bed on Sunday, April 2, for the first time since his illness. He has written the following letter to the papers :—

Will you allow me, through your columns, to attempt some acknowledgment of the wonderful sympathy, affection and kindness shown towards me in my recent illness, as well as of the unfailing courtesy that controlled its expression ? I am not strong enough to answer letters in detail, so must take this means of thanking, as humbly as sincerely, the countless people of good will throughout the world who have put me under a debt I can never hope to repay.

The Cairo correspondent of the "Daily Mail" telegraphs:—An important railway scheme for the Eastern Soudan is under the consideration of the Government, and I understand that the present idea is the construction of a line from Khartoum to Kassala (via Abu Harraz and Gedaref) and thence to Suakin. If it is decided to construct the railway a fertile country will be opened up and the Abyssinian traffic secured. This route is greatly superior to that from Berber to Suakin. The latter would run chiefly through a desert.

AN extraordinary anomaly, which Parliament will seek to remedy when the London Bill reaches the Committee stage, will be the curious case of Ely Place, Holborn. Technically by virtue of an ancient covenant, the site of this roadway in the heart of the metropolis is part of Cambridgeshire. The ground once formed a little island when London was intersected by small streams, now closed over. It belonged to the Lords of Ely, who insisted that for various purposes the tiny plot should be treated as part of their Cambridgeshire estate. This incongruity leads to some curious complications. For instance, the householders have no votes in London, but are able to exercise the privilege of electors in Cambridgeshire.

MR. LIONEL DECLE, who, although born a Frenchman, is now a British subject, has in Messrs. Chapman and Hall's hands a book which has the interest that always attaches to personal experiences. "Trooper No. 3,809" is the title of the volume, and in it Mr. Decle gives a faithful description, based on his own service, of twenty months' life and work of a trooper in a French cavalry regiment. He supplies a full account of the military regulations in France, and depicts in detail the duties of every officer, non-commissioned officer, and trooper. French soldiers have occupied the pens of many writers in France chiefly novelists, in recent years ; but this is the first time that an intimate account has been written for English readers.

THE Paris correspondent of the "Morning Post" hears on the best authority that the Russian Government has practically resolved to supply the whole of the artillery with a new quick-firing gun. The principle of this weapon will be, if not the same, at any rate very similar to that of the gun in use in France. An order for one battery has been given already to a French firm. The object of the Russian Government in proceeding with rather unusual haste is believed to be that the matter may be decided within the next two months, so that if any question on the subject is raised at the Peace Conference the answer may be returned that the order has been given and cannot be withdrawn. A military authority in Paris says that last year certain trials were held and recommendations made by the Grand Duke Michael, and that the question of providing a new gun for the Russian forces has been under discussion for some time. The chief obstacle has been want of money, and this obstacle has still to be got over, the estimated cost being nearly 8,000,000.

NOW that the English Judges have joined in the demand for an increase in the judicial staff, it can no longer be resisted. A thorough reform of the circuit system would have effected such a large saving of judicial time that the appointment of an additional judge would have been unnecessary, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer is known to have resisted the demand for an increase in the number of judges in the hope that such a reform would be effected. But it would be a bold Government which would rob such towns as Oakham of their ancient rights and centralise the business of the Assizes in the larger towns. The smaller Assize towns seldom have any business for the judges to attend to, but they delight in the periodical visits of the Bench and Bar, because they provide them with a picturesque procession, and put money into the pockets of their hotel-keepers. There being no immediate prospect of a reform in the circuit system, the appointment of an additional judge has become absolutely necessary in the interests of justice.

A RUMOUR which obtained currency recently, attributing to the Master of the Rolls the intention to almost immediately retire, was, the London correspondent of the "Newcastle Leader" states, based on good foundation. His lordship, however, is not likely to give up his post quite as early as was expected. There is reason to believe that he intimated to the Lord Chancellor his wish to retire a short time back. His health had not been at all good, and the death of his old friend Lord Justice Chitty affected him deeply. He has sat on the Bench for a great number of years, and doubtless has come to the conclusion that he had earned his retirement. He has, however, been persuaded by Lord Halsbury to hold back his resignation for a time at least. There have been a number of new men raised to the Judicial Bench of late, and in view of the pending departure of Lord Russell of Killowen for Paris, and the absence of Lord Justice Henn Collins, it was not desirable to have further changes if they could be avoided. Lord Justice Lindley accordingly has postponed his intention. But it is only a postponement, and the announcement of his retirement may be expected in the early days of the Long Vacation, if not before.

HERR W. ZSCHOKKE furnishes the "Photographisches Correspondenz" with an interesting note on a method of testing lenses, by which axial adjustment is facilitated, and the determination of astigmatism is rendered less subject to disturbance by curvature of the field. On a lined test chart a circle, 5 mm. (or about one-fifth of an inch) in diameter, is drawn, with the zero or axial mark as the centre, and immediately in front of this circle is suspended a metal ball of the same diameter, the suspension being naturally provided with fine screw adjustments. At this stage a telescope with cross wires is fitted to the camera in place of the lens, an arrangement which allows of ready axial and perpendicular adjustment. The telescope being now replaced by the lens to be examined, any determinate side swing of the screen can be made with the greatest accuracy. Sets of test lines of accurately known width are drawn in both directions, and the apparent width of these lines as imaged by the lens, in relation to the theoretical width by calculation, gives a ready means of expressing the defining power of the lens under all conditions.

IT was stated some time ago in *Truth* that the Queen contemplates altering the routine of the Court, which would in the future go to Osborne from Windsor at Whitsuntide, return to Windsor for July, and then proceed to Balmoral until the middle of November, the result being that there would be only one annual journey for her Majesty to Scotland and back. The change will not be carried out this year (our contemporary now states), in consequence of the intended visit of the German Emperor to Cowes, as her Majesty must be in residence at Osborne while her grandson is staying in the Solent. The Emperor is to be accompanied to Cowes by the Empress, Prince William, and Prince Eitel Frederick, and it is probable that they will arrive from Kiel in the imperial yacht Hohenzollern on Monday, July 24, in which case the Emperor will carry out his long intended visit to Goodwood Races. The Emperor is to live on board his yacht, but the Empress and her sons will be the guests of the Queen at Osborne, where there are to be State banquets in the new Durbar Room, and other entertainments. It is expected that the imperial visit will extend over twelve days, the Emperor and Empress leaving Cowes on Saturday, Aug. 5.

DURING the work of enlarging the Royal Bull Hotel, Dartford, a hostelry dating back to the days of Wat Tyler, some interesting discoveries have been made. In 1773 a murder was committed at the house, and the body disappeared mysteriously, and was never again seen. A skeleton dug up three feet below the flooring of an old cellar leads to the belief that it is the remains of the victim of the crime. A secret staircase has also been brought to light, and as this communicates, by invisible doors in the wall, with the cellar and with the room in which the murder occurred, it strengthens the belief that the body was taken down the staircase and buried. The remains are very much decayed, excepting the teeth, which are in a fairly good state of preservation. A number of death warrants bearing the signature of the Duke of Portland, Minister of George III., were found in the panels of the walls of the room in which the murder was committed. One, dated June 1798, is a good sample of how warrants in those days were prepared. It reads :—"Whereas, James O'Coigley, having been attainted of high treason, and had sentence passed upon him to be drawn upon a hurdle to the place of execution and to be there hanged by the neck, but not until he is dead, but that, being alive, he shall be taken down and his bowels taken out and burnt before his face, that his head shall be severed from his body and his body divided into four parts, and that his head and body shall be disposed of as we think fit, and whereas we think fit to remit that part of the sentence directing the burning of his bowels and dividing the body into four parts, our will and pleasure is that he shall be drawn and hanged and have his head severed from his body."

SOME workmen engaged in laying down new gas pipes in the old Jewish Quarter of Vienna recently made a number of interesting discoveries. Under a house, at a depth of twelve feet, the remains of a large Roman wall were found. The wall was nine feet thick, says the Vienna correspondent of the *Morning Post*, and up to the height of three and a half feet in a good state of preservation. It is supposed that the wall was originally part of a Roman fort. A number of tiles, broken vases, and arrows was likewise discovered. At a short distance from the wall, bones both of men and of beasts were picked up. Herr de Lilia, who has devoted his whole life to the study of archæology in Vienna, is of opinion that on this spot a battle took place between the Romans and the Germans. The foundations of a Roman room were also dug up. The floor, which was in good condition, was of small bricks cemented together with white chalk. Several pitchers were found near at hand. In a neighbouring street were discovered some Roman graves which were considerably damaged. Silver and copper coins, jars, lamps made of terra sigillata, broken weapons, and an enormous mammoth tooth were also discovered. In one of the graves were parts of a skeleton. An altar, probably of the time of the Emperor Severus, and in a good state of preservation, was unearthed in another spot. Among numerous other interesting things discovered were the signboard of a haberdasher, with an inscription in old Gothic letters, and a couple of stone hat blocks. The objects will all be placed in the Vienna Museum.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

CAPTAIN COGHLAN'S SPEECH.

GERMAN DIPLOMATIC PROTEST.

LONDON, APRIL 24.

The German Ambassador to the United States has strongly protested to the Washington Government with reference to the speech made by Captain Coghlan.

The Hon. John Hay, Secretary of State, has expressed disapproval of Captain Coghlan's conduct, and has intimated that the Admiralty will take action in the matter.

The German press adopt a moderate tone in commenting on the incident, treating the speech as a post-prandial oration.

Captain Coghlan, at the same banquet in New York, recited a coarse ballad about the Kaiser which the German Ambassador disdains to notice.

ITALY AND THE ANGLO-FRENCH CONVENTION.

In the Italian Senate, Admiral Canevaro, Secretary for Foreign Affairs, being questioned regarding the effects of the Anglo-French Nile Convention upon Tripoli and the Hinterland, said that both Britain and France had given ample assurances that there were no designs either present or future on Tripoli, and that the commercial routes between Tripoli and the Hinterland would be kept open.

LYNCH LAW IN AMERICA.

A negro, who was accused of the murder of a farmer and of outraging the latter's wife, has been burned at the stake in Georgia by the mob.

A ROYAL VISIT TO IRELAND.

T. R. Hs. the Duke and Duchess of York have returned to England after a successful tour in Ireland, where they were accorded a most loyal reception.

INCREASING THE CAPE GARRISON.

LONDON, APRIL 25.

In the House of Commons, last evening, in the course of the discussion on supply, Mr. John Dillon moved to reduce the vote for barracks in South Africa.

Mr. Chamberlain, in opposing the motion, said that the enormous increase of offensive or defensive forces in the Transvaal had rendered the existing defensive force totally insufficient, and that was the sole reason for the increase of the British garrison, on which the Government must insist.

The motion for the reduction of the vote was rejected by 103 against 22 votes.

THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 25.

The Queen's Birthday will be observed in London (only) on Saturday, the 3rd June, and at all other places, including India, on Wednesday, the 24th May.

THE VICEROY INDISPOSED.

His Excellency the Viceroy has been somewhat indisposed for the past few days with a chill, but is now convalescent.

THE SIMLA SEASON.

THE DRAWING-ROOM NOT TO BE HELD.

The Drawing-room reported as likely to be held in Simla, this year, will not take place here, her Excellency Lady Curzon, I have now the best authority for saying, not purposing to depart from the usual custom in this respect.

MILITARY NEWS.

Major A. W. Bayly, Assistant Adjutant-General, Sind District, is granted twelve months' leave, home.

Captain Tyler, 24th Field Battery, is about to be appointed Adjutant, R.A., Roorkee.

Lieutenant-Colonels Wilford, Gloucestershire, Turnbull, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, and Boughey, 2nd York and Lancasters, each have one year's extension of command.

PLAGUE MORTALITY.

FURTHER DROP IN THE BOMBAY RETURNS.

Plague returns for the week ending 23rd instant show a further drop in the Bombay Presidency, the mortality having fallen to 1,326, of which Bombay city reports 486, Karachi city 281, and the Cutch State 241.

The Madras Presidency reports only 18 deaths, North Arcot district having 10, Salem 6, and Anantapur and Bellary one each.

Mysore State reports 46 deaths, the Kolar Gold Fields having 25, Mysore city 18, Bangalore Cantonment 2, and Mysore district one.

The Hyderabad State reports 10, of which seven were in Lingsugar district, and three in Naldroog district.

The Punjab reports 41, Jullundar district returning 34, and Hoshiarpur district 7.

Bengal returns 174 deaths, 150 being in Calcutta and 24 in the surrounding district.

Assam, Rajputana, and Central India again return clean sheets.

The total plague mortality for India is 1,615.

THE CHITRAL GARRISON.

REDUCTION DECIDED UPON.

It is now settled that the Chitral Garrison shall be reduced by one battalion. The force occupying Chitral will thus be one regiment with sappers and guns as at present. They will be stationed in the position recently selected by Captain McMahon at Drosh, Chitral itself being held by a detachment. The change will be made next autumn, but information as to the troops to be then sent up is not yet available, except that it is now settled that the 19th Punjab Infantry will not be sent.

THE CHAMKANNIS' RIFLES.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT OF THE RAID.

PARACHINAR, APRIL 23.

The surrender of rifles by the Chamkannis is proceeding satisfactorily. The Ameer's subjects from Khost have raided about forty cattle from a Turi border village. The circumstances are being enquired into. This has nothing to do with the serious raid reported to have been committed by Waziris in the Lower Kurram, and which was really committed by the Jajis of Maidan, subjects of the Ameer residing Khost. They succeeded in carrying off sixty head cattle.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

THE ARGENTINE GOLD PREMIUM.

SCOTCH SHIPBUILDING.

AUSTRALIAN RAILWAY RATES.

LONDON, APRIL 7.

The chief topic of discussion in the mail reports from Buenos Ayres dated March 6, is again the fluctuations of the gold premium. The general impression seems to have been at that time that the premium was likely to oscillate midway between 100 and 120 per cent., but it appears to have since oscillated about the maximum thus indicated, and at the close to have developed a tendency to rise persistently above that point, 122·60 per cent. having been this week quoted by telegraph. No serious upward movement was thought probable at the date of the advices, at least not until after the (Argentine) winter months, when the prospects for next season's crops may, of course, be expected to have a marked influence one way or the other on the situation. The upward tendency which has been developed since the lowest point was touched in January and a quotation of 100 per cent.—or two paper dollars to a gold one—was looked upon as likely to be the prevailing rate for 1899 is shown by the fact that the average for February was 118·70 per cent., as against an average of 108·14 per cent. for January. Of course even the February average looks low, compared with the averages for the corresponding months in recent years. Thus the February average was last year 164 per cent., in 1897 207·60 per cent., and in 1896 211 per cent. The March average this year is higher than the February average, the quotations working out to 119·60 per cent., as against an average of 167·37 per cent. in March, 1898, 209·43 per cent. in March, 1897, and 212 per cent. in March, 1896. Meanwhile gold "futures" were commanding higher rates than gold for immediate cash, a fact which seemed clearly to indicate that a speculation for a future rise was in progress; and, as we have seen from the telegraphic quotations, the tendency has since been decidedly upward. Some attempt had been made to influence the market by rumours of a hitch in the Chilian boundary negotiations with reference to the Puna de Atacama point, which was under consideration by a Joint Commission in Buenos Ayres. But on the other hand, notwithstanding the announcement since made by telegraph that this matter has been settled, the premium has continued to advance. What seems certain is that, for the time being at any rate, the "bear" speculators, who were determined to force the rate below 100 per cent., have quite failed. The failure, we learn from the Buenos Ayres "Standard," was causing the idea that gold is cheap even at recent paper rates to spread, and hence business in gold mortgages was being checked, borrowers on mortgage, under guarantees to pay in gold, being afraid that an advance in the premium would make the burden too heavy. Moreover, it is stated that many of the borrowers took the opportunity, while the gold premium was at its lowest, of remortgaging in paper and paying off their gold loans. The fluctuations of course tend to encourage speculation in gold or paper according as the speculator believes in an impending rise or fall. There must continue to be extreme uncertainty as to whether the "bulls" or the "bears" will get the upper hand, and this must have a very disturbing influence on both the import and export trade. So far, for instance, the farmers were continuing to hold back their wheat, obviously in the hope that an advance in the gold premium would enable them to obtain a higher paper price from exporters. The declining tendency of gold prices since last year, coinciding with a diminished paper value of the gold, has had a doubly depressing influence on grain prices in paper dollars, and the farmers appear to hope that by holding back their supplies they may not only raise gold prices abroad, but raise the gold premium in Argentina, a result which to the Argentine sellers of wheat would be doubly advantageous. The apparently unprecedented magnitude of the Argentine grain crops is, however, against speedy success in this policy; but it is stated that the farmers are in a better position for holding out than is generally supposed. As compared with recent years the export movement has been fairly brisk latterly, but not so brisk as has been expected, considering the enormous Argentine crops of maize, as well as of wheat. With reference to Argentine Government finance, it is stated that another short loan of about £200,000 had been arranged with a Belgian syndicate through the agency of the Anglo-Argentine Bank. The La Plata Government had issued its financial statement for 1898, which again showed a deficit in the finances of the Province of Buenos Ayres.

An agitation for the reduction of the railway rates for the carriage of wheat has again been started in the colony of Victoria, notwithstanding the unremunerative character of the railway earnings there. Last year little was heard of the matter, as, owing to the harvest having been almost the smallest on record and much higher prices being obtained, the farmers who had grain to forward did not feel the railway charges as severely as they do this year, with an abundant harvest and prices now ruling at from 2s. to 2s. 6d. instead of 5s. 6d. per bushel. Of course it may be said that the more abundant yield may compensate for the lower prices, but it must be remembered that, with more grain to be moved for the same aggregate return in money, the cost of carriage will be greater in proportion to the increased bulk carried. It is urged that the Victorian charges for carrying wheat are higher than the rates in the neighbouring colonies, and hence that wheat-growing has been encouraged there. This contention is, however, said to be only partially true. "In New South Wales and in Queensland," the Melbourne "Leader" remarks, "it has been deemed good policy to encourage wheat-growing by exceptionally low railway charges. The diversion of traffic to Sydney is always a consistent feature of New South Wales railway administration; and when the share system of wheat cultivation was started in Riverina the question of paying rates was made of secondary importance to securing the traffic." But it is incorrect to assume that the extensive development of the wheat area across the Murray has been due solely to low railway rates. It is, however, an admitted fact that in both the eastern colonies the railway charges for wheat are lower than in Victoria. Victorian producers are better off than those in South Australia, except for distances of 200 miles. A more important consideration is whether Victorian rates are higher than is necessary to make a profit on the carriage. The authority of the traffic manager had been quoted for the statement that wheat can be carried at 1-2d. per ton per mile, and that the traffic would pay. At present, the farmers assert, they have to give practically 1¼ bag of wheat to the railway department for every nine bags carried to the seaboard.

Again the monthly return of the tonnage launched from Scotch shipbuilding yards bears evidence of great activity. Vessels were put into the water during March having a total capacity of 57,135 tons, against 38,968 tons in the corresponding period of 1898 and 33,183 tons in 1897. The total for the first three months of the present year has never been equalled in the like quarter of any previous year. It reached 117,940 tons, against 83,550 in 1897 and 63,608 tons in 1896. It is a discouraging feature of the returns, however, that new contracts are not being placed in sufficient volume to replace those completed, the orders recorded last month having been for only 7,000 tons, while those entered in February and January were for not more than 43,000 tons. Thus the fresh business of the quarter is but for 50,000 tons less than one half of the quantity sent off the stocks. Possibly shipowners may have anticipated their future requirements to some extent by the extensive orders which they placed during the latter half of 1898, but there can be no doubt that the advance prices now asked by shipbuilders as a consequence of the increase cost of construction is a powerful motive for withholding new business. Amongst the vessels launched last month was a battleship of 15,200 tons displacement for the Japanese Government, a screw steamer of 5,600 tons for the British India Steam Navigation Company, one of 5,000 tons for the United Steamship Company, Copenhagen; one of 4,700 tons for Messrs. Lamport and Holt, of Liverpool and Manchester; one of 2,900 tons for Australian and one of 1,180 tons for German owners.

The latest returns of the traffic receipts of French railways afford substantial evidence that the condition of trade is showing decided improvement this year in France as well as in this country. The total amount returned by the great trunk lines, including those belonging to the Government, for the period from January 1 to March 18 of this year was £10,396,232, against £9,988,448 in the corresponding portion of 1897. The increase is £407,784, or at the rate of 4 per cent. In our own country the statistics for the same period present an augmentation of but slightly more than that rate. The French increase, it should be observed, is apparent in the returns of all the trunk lines except that of the Midi, and in this case the falling off is quite trifling. There is also a substantial improvement this year in the receipts of all the Algerian and Tunisian railways when compared with those of 1897.

The United States Consul at Liverpool has sent to his Government a very disparaging report as to the quality of the American cheese shipped to this country for some time past. The producers, it appears, either of their own motion or acting upon the orders of the merchants, have been making "quick ripening" cheese, which, indeed, is fully ripe when it is landed in Liverpool, and unless it can be immediately sold and taken into consumption becomes high flavoured, and is very soon putrid. Some importers who formerly bought American cheese, to the exclusion of Canadian, now receive much more of the latter than of the former. It is said that the difficulty of selling American and the serious losses often sustained by its decomposition are leading to its abandonment, and its price in the market relatively to that of other kinds is lower because dealers have lost confidence in it. On the other hand, Canadian cheese has gained a higher reputation than it used to have. In Canada, the Consul observes, the makers are trained, and know how to manufacture cheese which will keep well. The Canadian Government, he adds, has afforded special facilities for their education in the art of making high-class cheese. Their brands are consequently often bought without the sight of samples, so great is the confidence which their produce has gained in the market.

In their circular, dated March 23, Messrs. Price M'Cormick and Co., of New York, make some interesting statements with reference to the recent excitement in the market for American sugar securities. The cause of the movement, they state, continued unexplained, but "it may be definitely stated that there is absolutely nothing in the sugar trade situation to warrant the advance which has taken place in the stock, and that, further, if official denials are to be accepted as reliable, there is nothing in the relations between the American Sugar Refining Company and the outside refineries to warrant the belief that any consolidation or amicable agreement is in contemplation." The officials of the American Sugar Refining Company, it is added, assert that a great mistake was made some years ago when an opposition refinery located in Philadelphia was absorbed. By this action direct encouragement was given for the starting of other opposition refineries, and therefore the policy of the American Sugar Refining Company for the future must, "for its own salvation, be one of uncompromising hostility towards any fresh competitors." Naturally the advance in the stock of the American Sugar Refining Company gave rise to the wildest rumours, among which the most popular was that the standard oil interests had acquired control of the American Sugar Refining Company and were negotiating with the outside refineries. "This story," Messrs. Price, M'Cormick and Co. go on to say, "may be put down as merely the result of Wallstreet's insistence upon having some explanation for the recent advance. Probably the nearest approach to the truth is that one of the cleverest pieces of manipulation which Wall-street has ever seen has been successfully undertaken. It is a matter of congratulation for the Street that the whole abnormal movement has taken place without causing any apparent injury to commission houses or to the trading element."

Reviewing the chemical trade of the past month, Messrs. Sacre and Co., of Manchester, remark that the absence of buoyancy and tendency to renewed depression observable during the early days of March was no doubt the direct consequence of the large diminution in the more or less unhealthy speculation of the previous month. As each article resumed its normal condition in regard to supply and demand a healthy reaction set in, attended by a satisfactory increase in inquiries, and though, doubtless, many of these were simply testing the market, still a distinct accession of orders resulted. As it is, a steady and rather increasing business is to be reported, and the position at present is at least a promising one.

THE MADRAS MILITARY ACCOUNTS SCANDAL.

DEFENDANT ACQUITTED.

The Madras Military Account's Office defamation case came to a close yesterday after twenty-three protracted sittings. Kalliana, a petty clerk in that office, was charged by D'Santos, Supervisor, and N. A. Subramania Iyer, Deputy Examiner, with having falsely insinuated that the complainants were in the habit of receiving illegal gratifications to influence them in the discharge of their official duties, and thus having defamed them. His Worship, Mr. Benjamin F. Chester, in delivering judgment, said that he found as a matter of fact that Kalliana had bribed D'Santos, and that there was strong reason to suspect that the money had gone to Subramania Iyer. With respect to the evidence relating to alleged bribes by other clerks, that had been adduced by the defence, his Worship, while giving Subramania Iyer the benefit of the doubt in many instances, held that in one bribe, namely that one of Rs. 100 given on the 10th of May, 1897, the currency note had clearly gone to Subramania Iyer, who had used it in the purchase of a Government security.

His Worship also found that as all the clerks in the office were comparing notes about their respective bribe-givings, the accused was strengthened in his belief that his bribe, given to D'Santos, had been passed on to Subramania Iyer and that therefore accused's plea of good faith was justified. In commenting on the evidence of one of the defence witnesses, the magistrate made some scathing remarks upon the state of affairs in the Military Controller's office.

The accused was accordingly acquitted, and the complainants, D'Santos and Subramania Iyer, were found to have taken bribes, the former acting as the latter's agent.

AN AGRA ASSAULT CASE.

Lieut. Jewett, 2nd Queen's Own Bengal Light Infantry, has instituted proceedings in the Court of Mr. Tyler, Joint Magistrate at Agra, against Nawab Nizam-ud-din, for assault and criminal intimidation. It is alleged by the prosecution that two pariah dogs constantly entered Lieut. Jewett's house, and were a source of great annoyance. He, not knowing whom they belonged to, shot and wounded one.

The same evening he was informed by his Commandant, Colonel Harris, that a complaint had been made to the General by the defendant that the prosecutor had shot his dog.

The following morning Lieutenant Jewett called on the defendant to express his regret for what had occurred. The defendant, who did not know Lieutenant Jewett, received him courteously, but on hearing what had brought him, and possibly thinking that he had been ordered by General to apologise, the defendant became most abusive and insulting, and said to Lieutenant Jewett, "You shot the dog because you thought it belonged to a native, but I shall soon show you I am not an ordinary native. I have before this killed and buried an Englishman and will do the same to you." Lieutenant Jewett replied he had come to express his regret for shooting the dog, which he did not know belonged to him, and not to be insulted. On this the defendant ordered two servants to snatch away the cane that Lieut. Jewett had in his hand. They tried to take it away and during the scuffle the defendant went away and brought a mace and threatened to strike Lieut. Jewett with it. The prosecutor then beckoned to his servants, who were standing in his compound, while adjoins the defendant's house. Lieut. Jewett's orderly took away the cane from the defendant's men and the prosecutor and his servants withdraw.

Nawab Nizam-ud-din has filed a counter-complaint for trespass and mischief.

The case is proceeding.

The annual graduation ceremonial at St. Andrews University took place on April 1 and appropriately closed the winter session. Principal Donaldson, vice-chancellor, presided. The following honorary degrees were conferred:—Degree of Doctor of Laws upon Mr. Edmund Gosse, author and critic, London; Mr. William Wallace, journalist, and editor of Chambers's "Burns," Glasgow; *in absentia* upon Mr. George William Russell, and Mr. David McGibbon, architect and author, Edinburgh; Degree of Doctor of Divinity upon the Rev. Thomas Bell, Keig, Aberdeenshire; the Rev. George Caie, Forfar; the Rev. Charles Durward, Scoonie, Fifeshire; and the Rev. Alex Milne, Fyvie, Aberdeenshire.

THE MAHABLESHWAR SEASON.

RAIN AND COLD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MAHABLESHWAR, APRIL 23.

We are just in the middle of the *chota barsat*; it has been raining steadily and almost incessantly for the last three days. Everybody is grumbling; everybody grumbled before the rain came, because it was too hot. Then we had some cloudy days, and *Jupiter Tonnans* grumbled and growled in the valleys, and everyone grumbled and prayed for the rain. But still the rain held off. Then when the rain came everyone said: "What beastly weather! What is the use of coming to a hill station for this sort of thing?" etc., etc. And now for the last three days we really have had something to complain about. Houses and hotels up here are not all watertight, and one gets a certain amount of exercise trying to evade the drops of rain as they find fresh inlets. But it is rather a hopeless game, almost as bad as the prank that was played in the middle of the rains in the Poona Club some years ago, when some practical joker put a large piece of ice on the top of the mosquito curtains of a certain resident of the club who had been making himself unpopular, and who complained to the secretary the next morning that he had moved his bed all round the room, and yet the roof leaked the whole night—even when it had stopped raining!

But it really is depressing this continual downpour, and there's nothing for it but to put on one's oldest clothes and thickest boots and go for a walk, being careful to avoid the water courses and water falls; and while we are all grumbling and growling here about the unseasonable weather, I am sure that you people in Bombay would give a great deal for just a day or two of the same weather with the same temperature; for the rain has made it nice and cool. One can stroll about in the rain in a small cap. One can sit with comfort round a fire in the evening after dinner, and one can enjoy a good sleep under two blankets at night. The hill is very crowded this year, the hotels being very popular and almost all the bungalows taken. There are some unfortunate people living in tents too, and this unusual weather must have been a severe trial to them.

As usual ladies are far more numerous than the male sex, and this season there are, I believe, no less than thirty-four spinsters on the hill, quite an unusually large number. All manner of gaieties have already been indulged in. Government House gave their first garden party on the 18th, and strictly according to precedent set in former years the rain came down and with it a driving wet mist to celebrate the occasion. However, it cleared up towards the afternoon, and those who went to the charming grounds enjoyed a capital afternoon's entertainment. Prizes were given for putting, and for shooting, and for tennis. The Band played a very pretty selection, and in spite of the unkind nature of the elements a thoroughly enjoyable afternoon was spent.

One of the most popular of entertainments up here is the Badminton morning. Different ladies take it in turns each Monday and Thursday to be "at home" to the rest of the hill in the badminton courts between eight and ten o'clock; and on these mornings the courts are crowded. All along one side are tables, spread with every description of sandwich, cakes and buns, while here and there very large dishes of strawberries and raspberries are placed; and in the intervals of the game refreshments are taken, and clean-clothed servants dart about and hand all manner of good things to the spectators, for only a dozen people can play at a time, and there are generally forty people in the shed. It is a great social gathering; people who take badminton seriously come punctually and play the whole time. Others drop in after their morning ride or walk, eat a plate of delicious strawberries and cream and disappear again; others come to look on; and I fear others come to do a little "gossip" with their bosom friends. It brings people together, and some real rollicking games are played—capital exercise for limbs and lungs.

They have already started the tournaments, and Mrs. Edgerley has kindly offered prizes to be competed for at both tennis and badminton. The ladies have been beforehand this year in the golf, and two prizes presented by Major Owen, the popular Military Secretary, were competed for by a crowd of competitors, with the eventual result that Mrs. Keir with a handicap of 9 points defeated Colonel Bogey by 3 holes, and Mrs. Anderson, the champion lady golfer of the hill, starting from scratch defeated Colonel Bogey by 2 holes and thus gained the second prize. The inclement weather has prevented three picnics from taking place, but forthcoming events are bewildering in their great numbers. There is much talk of all kinds of tournaments, bumble-puppy gymkhanas, then the two days' sky races in "The Week," and very many other gaieties. In fact, when the weather clears there is promise of a continuance in the incessant round of gaieties and frivolities.

When we first came up here there were rumours that a wounded panther was wandering about the hill seeking whom he might devour, and there was much excitement. Some nervous people pictured the beast sitting in wait behind every hedge and stone, and arrived at the Frere Hall, the daily meeting place, pale and frightened. But nothing further has been heard or seen of the wounded animal—no dogs have yet been carried off. The other evening a dead panther, rather a small one, measuring about five and a-half feet, was carried up to the club, and everyone thought it was the wounded beast that had died. But there was no sign of a wound on him. The natives who brought him up differed in their tales of how the beast was killed, some of the braver talkers affirming that they had rushed upon him and killed him with sticks and stones. If they did, he must have been an uncommonly soft animal, as there were no signs of hard knocks. Some people have seen panthers "just passing in front of the tongas," "such a large animal," etc., and yet keen shikaris go and spend the chilly nights sitting up in a "machan" and see nothing; while other people returning home late from dining out, see all manner of strange, weird and ferocious animals—truly some people have all the luck in this world!

I am sure your readers in the plains will be glad to hear that we are having a real bumper harvest of strawberries. They are bigger than ever, more juicy, and altogether equal to any in taste and flavour of those procurable in England. The raspberries too are delicious. It is rather curious the way these latter grow. They grow up here more like the ordinary blackberry at home, on prickly bushes, and when ripe have a peculiar purple colour. Apparently the ryots take little care of them, and they grow along the borders of the strawberry fields, apparently wild and uncared for. But they are very good nevertheless. While I am on the subject of food, I might also mention the new potatoes, the fresh green tender peas, the small French beans, the cauliflowers and the cabbages that all grow almost in our own, kitchen-gardens, putting aside the other attractions of Mahableshwar. It is almost worth while coming for these table comforts alone.

"The Week," with its two days' racing and its dances, its bumble-puppy gymkhanas, and other gay functions, is to be held between the 8th to the 14th of May. I would advise intending visitors to write up now and engage their rooms at the club or in the hotels, as the place promises to be very full.

THROUGH RAILWAY ACCOMMODATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Passengers travelling through between Bombay and Calcutta by third-class by the Bengal-Nagpur Railway route use the third-class compartments (two) attached to the Railway Mail Service van of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, when they find it, because by doing so the great inconvenience of changing trains at Nagpur and Asansol is avoided. But sometimes when the Mail Service van is of the G. I. P. Railway, the (two) compartments attached to it are treated as 2nd class on the G. I. P. Railway only, i.e., only far as Nagpur, thence to Howrah it is reckoned as 3rd class. So through passengers cannot but change trains at Nagpur, to their inconvenience, because the train arrives from Bombay at 3-30 a.m., and people are much disturbed from their sleep. Moreover, through passengers have to suffer much in other carriages than in these compartments as regards accommodation. It would be a great boon to passengers (through) if the authorities of the G. I. P. Railway would allow these compartments to be used by 3rd class through passengers. It is hoped that the authorities will pay some attention to the above and comply with the request.—Yours, &c.,

April 22. A SUFFERER.

INDIA AND THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

It is satisfactory to learn that efforts are being made to suitably represent India at the exhibition which is to be held at Paris in 1900. For a long while arrangements hung fire, and at one time fears were entertained that no exhibits were to be sent from India. It was not until February last that detailed plans showing the space available for India reached the authorities here, and as exhibits will not be received in Paris after 28th February, 1900, it is evident that the time for preparation is all too short. The space placed at the disposal of India consists of an ornamental double-storied building in the Trocadero Gardens, facing the Seine, close to the Pont d'Jena. A total space of some 20,000 square feet has been allotted for exhibits from British India and Ceylon. The Indian section has been divided into three courts: (1) The Imperial, in which the exhibits of the Government of India and of Native States will be shown. (2) The Private Exhibitors, in which the more artistic productions of Indian manufacturers, merchants, and others will be displayed. And (3) the Commercial, in which the trade and economic samples will be exhibited. The Indian Government has decided to confine its own collections to Forests and minerals, but the forest collections comprise specimens of wood-carving and painting, with the view of exemplifying the utility of Indian woods for decorative purpose. Sir Edward Buck, K. C. S. I., one of the members of the Royal Commission on the Indian Committee has lately been in India on tour, and the Indian authorities have had the advantage of consulting with him as to the best method of adopting the forest and, mineral exhibits to decorating the Imperial Court. The chief feature in this court is to be a central stand or trophy of carved woodwork, thirty-six feet long by twelve feet broad by twenty-six feet high which is being prepared from designs made by and under the personal superintendence of Mr. B. Ribbentrop, Inspector-General of Forests to the Government of India. The trophy has been designed so as to show in the most attractive manner possible specimens of the best wood carving on different ornamental woods that India can produce and at the same time to provide a suitable show case for works of art and value, which may be exhibited by Native States. On either of its longer sides the trophy will have a handsome archway 13 1-2 feet high flanked by ornamental pillars and carved panel work. One of these sides has been allotted to Burmese carvers, whilst the other will be executed by Punjabi artists. The carving work of one of the end will be carried out by the Mysore State and the other by Baroda. Other Native States will be suitably represented both in the ornamental work of the trophy and in the exhibition show cases. The show cases will be supported by marble pedestals, and the floorway under the main arches will be of ornamental parquetry made from handsome Indian woods, whilst polished panelling of Padouk ebony, etc., will finish off what should prove a beautiful and unique example of Indian workmanship and art. Some of the recesses around the main central trophy will be occupied by smaller trophies representing the wood carving of Madras, Rajputana (except Jeypore, which already finds a place in the main trophy), Central India, and the Punjab States. These are intended for the exhibition of contributions from Native States. During his visit to India Sir Edward Buck ascertained from some of the leading Native States that they were willing to contribute carved woodwork for the trophy and also to send other exhibits of characteristic arts. It is not known at present to what extent such contributions will be forthcoming, but from the above description it will be clear that a suitable habitation from valuable and curious specimens of art is being prepared. A good amount of space has also been set apart in the side arcades of the Imperial Court for the exhibits of Native States. The question of locating an Indian tea and coffee room in the Central Court is also under consideration. In former exhibitions such tea rooms managed by the Indian Tea Association have been very attractive and also very effective in furthering the objects of the Association. The interest which the exhibition is exciting on the Continent may be gauged by the fact that Germany has voted no less than £250,000 for it, whilst many smaller States are providing money from public funds, e.g., Switzerland, which has voted £66,000.

FANCY DRESS BALL AT IGATPURI.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—Herewith a few details of the fancy dress ball which took place at Igatpuri, on Monday, in the G. I. P. Railway Institute. The room was crowded and everyone enjoyed themselves immensely. Among those present were the following:—

Mr. Raper	Lieut. G. I. P. Vol.
Mrs. G. Osborne	Spanish Fly.
Mr. Peacock	Robinson Crusoe.
Master Addis	Baby.
Miss Foster	Roses.
Master Foster	Blue Bells.
Mr. Clough	Monk.
Mrs. Clough	Nanny.
Mr. Gillespie	Brahmin.
Mrs. Gillespie	Brahmin Lady.
Mr. Bertrand	Fool.
Mr. Gurr	Baker.
Mrs. Gurr	Highland Lass.
Mr. White	Delicate Rohilla.
Mr. Burrett	Baker.
Mr. Jones	Gentleman.
Mr. Catley	Rajah.
Mr. Cowell	Cheap Jack Borea.
Mrs. Cowell	Nurse.
Mr. Wats	Simple Simon.
Mr. Sullivan	Soldier.
Mrs. Sullivan	Trumpeter.
Mr. Maynard	Courtier of Henry VIII.
Mrs. Maynard	Dancing Girl.
Mrs. Webber	Lady Susannah.
Mr. O'Brien	Evangelist.
Mr. Moore	Booking Clerk.
Miss Moore	Fairy.
Miss Connell	Powder Box.
Mr. Wolley	Knight.
Mrs. Wolley	Innocence.
Mr. Ablitt	Gentleman.
Mr. Nolan	Snake Charmer.
Mrs. Nolan	Simplicity.
Miss Bertrand	Grecian Maid.
Mr. Vint	Advertisement.
Mr. Moss	Marrying Man.
Mr. Mather	Clown.
Mr. Hutchins	Gentleman.
Mrs. Hutchins	Parsee.
Mr. Dunk	Tom-Tit.
Mr. Green	Glass.
Mrs. Pindle	Little Bo-peep.
Miss Tindle	Queen of Hearts.
Miss Thomas	Little Red Riding Hood.
Mr. Richardson	Gentleman.
Mr. Cox	Stripes.
Mr. Stride	Sailor.
Miss Osborne, (Junior)	Monte Carlo.
Miss Martyn	Lady Jane Grey.
Mr. Ross	Sultan.
Miss Clough	Fisher Girl.
Mrs. Prosser	Vanity.
Mr. Prosser	Nap.
Mrs. Catley	Ouida.

And others.

The ball was over at about 4 a. m.

PLAGUE AND LARCENY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Permit me to draw the attention of the authorities to the fact that since the outbreak, prevalence, and continuance of the plague in the village of Utan, Taluka Salsette, Zillah Thana, that village has been a scene of thefts and arsons. The thieves break open the houses, plunder whatever they get, and set fire to them. These acts of lawlessness are generally committed in the night, but in one case the entry was effected during the day. The scoundrels did not succeed in carrying away either rice or any other thing, as the would-be thieves heard the rumbling noise of a cart and the people talking, and bolted away. It is remarkable that the local police have not brought to light a single case of burglary, theft or arson—which speaks volumes in favour of their energy and detective ability. It is an open secret that a very brisk trade is being carried on in stolen articles, nor are the agents quite enveloped in mystery. But what is everyone's business is nobody's, and the peaceful inhabitants live in fear of an organised gang of evil-doers.—Yours, &c.,

VERITAS.

DIVINE SERVICE.

On Sunday next 30th instant, the Synodal decrees issued by the last Provincial Council held in Goa will be solemnly published in the Church of St. Fracis Xavier, Dabul. In the morning there will be a solemn high mass at 7-30, and in the evening the ceremonies will begin at 5 with the Exposition of the Blessed Sacrament, followed by a sermon, the reading of the Decrees, Te-Deum and Benediction. The Very Revd. Canon Faria, Vicar General, acting for the Bishop of Damaun, has issued a circular asking his clergy and laity to attend the ceremony.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

The following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 18th instant:—

Read letter from Messrs. Shepherd and Company, dated 10th April 1899, applying for the renewal for another year of their license to paint and execute repairs to steamers in the Port Trust Dry Dock. Submitted memorandum from the Engineer, dated 17th April 1899, forwarding similar applications from—The P. & O. S. N. Company, The B. I. S. N. Company, Limited, Mr. Bomanjee Dhunjibhoy, Mr. Hajee Cassum Jusub, Mr. Cowasjee Jamsedjee, Messrs. Charles Brown and Company, Messrs. Alcock Ashdown and Company, The Director of the Royal Indian Marine.

Resolution.—The licenses may be renewed.

Read letter from the Engineer, dated 11th April 1899, estimating the cost of repairing the port bow of hopper dredger "Kuphus," damaged in September 1897, at Rs. 1,240, and requesting sanction to the repairs being taken in hand.

Resolution.—Sanctioned, the expenditure to be met from the Depreciation Fund.

APOLLO RECLAMATION.

Submitted Trustees' Resolution dated 4th January 1899. Read letter from Messrs. Gostling and Morris, dated 7th April 1899, submitted for approval a ferro-type plan showing the revised front elevation of the building proposed to be erected upon plot No. 6, at Apollo Reclamation, saying that the alteration consists in combining the two doors leading on to north balconies into one large door, and that otherwise the plan is as it was in front. Read letter from the Engineer, dated 12th April 1899, reporting that the alterations made by Messrs. Gostling and Morris are slight and unobjectionable and recommending that the same be allowed. Submitted the revised plan above referred to.

Resolution.—The revised plan is approved.

MANSON ROAD.

Submitted letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 22nd March 1899, proposing that the North Section of the Manson Road between Bhoswal Street and Malet Bunder Road, which is far too narrow for the enormous traffic that passes over it, be widened and also extended northwards to the Wadi Bunder Road. Submitted memorandum from the Engineer, dated 29th April 1899, forwarding plan showing the proposed extension of Manson Road and estimating the cost of the proposed work at Rs. 5,397, including the removal and re-erection on another site of the cattle trough belonging to the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, which is in the way. Submitted lithograph plan and tracing, respectively together with the estimate above referred to. Submitted note by the Secretary, dated 13th April 1899, saying that the entire length of the proposed extension is shown in pink colour in the lithograph plan of Elphinstone Estate, marked A except at the junction with the Wadi Bunder Road, where a green tint denotes a small piece of Government land measuring 546 8-9 square yards which would be taken up in carrying out the proposed improvement, and that on plan B is shown on a larger scale more distinctly the area of Government land and the present and proposed sites of the cattle trough which must be moved, making remarks and proposing that the completion of the road up to Malet Road be sanctioned at present, that the Engineer be asked to submit a separate estimate for this portion, and that Government be addressed in the terms of the letter drafted by him with a view to their sanction being obtained to the area coloured green being included in the road in case the Trustees should determine hereafter to complete the proposed extension to Wadi Bunder Road. Read the proceedings of the Land and Railways Committee. Submitted the draft letter above referred to.

Resolution.—The extension of Manson Road up to Wadi Bunder Road is sanctioned as a charge against Capital, subject to the grant by Government to the Trust of the land required for the extension.

CUSTOMS BASIN CHANNEL.

Submitted Trustees' Resolution dated 21st February 1899, deputing Messrs. Currie and Dumayne to attend the Conference proposed by Government to consider the question of deepening the entrance to the Channel leading to the Customs Basin. Submitted memorandum from the Traffic Manager, dated 2nd March 1899. Submitted letter from the Engineer dated 21st March 1899. Submitted tracing, showing present levels of the silt and hard bottom in the Customs Basin and Channel. Submitted memorandum from the Acting Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari, dated 15th March 1899, forwarding for information, copy of the letter advanced addressed by him to Government saying that, in accordance with the orders of Government contained in Resolution, Marine Department, No. 33, dated 7th February 1899, a Committee meeting, consisting of the Government and the Port Trust representatives, was held at the Town Customs House on the 8th March 1899 to consider the question referred to in the Resolution, and that the Committee, after full consideration of the points in dispute, agreed that, on the understanding that it is for the convenience of the public and the shipping that Custom House and Health Officers and others should be enabled to use the Customs Bunder at all states of the tide, it is desirable that the Port Trust should undertake to clear and maintain the Channel leading thereto, provided the cost be not excessive, and that the representatives of the Port Trust agreed to advise the Trustees of the Port to this effect, and that he awaits a formal Resolution of the Board in due course.

Read report by Messrs. Currie and Dumayne, dated 17th April 1899, saying that statements were submitted to the conference, showing that since the Custom House Bunder passed into the ownership of the Trust, the Foreshore properties were acquired and first one Wet Dock and then another provided for the convenience of the trade; that the Custom House Bunder has lost the importance it once possessed; that the traffic has gradually shifted from it to more convenient places until in the ten months of 1898-99 (April 1898 to January 1899) the revenue from the trade amounted to the small sum of Rs. 10,849; that the accounts for the remaining two months have since been

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Southern, Fort Northern and Esplanade	9	2	6
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	18	4	32
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Kamathwady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	12	6	25
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpaty, Walkeshwar and Mauluxmee	11	0	4
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada	16	4	73
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	12	6	19
G Mahim and Worlee	7	4	17
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-resident and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	31	43
Total	85	60	179
Total plague deaths to date	45,028	39,253	
Same date last year	52	46	139

BANDORA.

There was one attack and death from plague reported within the limits of the Bandora Municipality, on Tuesday.

HYDERABAD.

The weekly report for the week ended 15th April of plague in the Hyderabad State shows that the disease has been effectually controlled in the Nizam's Dominions. There were only twenty-three cases and seven deaths in the whole State. Madnur in the Kopbal District returned the largest number, viz., six deaths and four cases. Gatradihal in the same district returns fifteen cases, which looks as if the plague has just attacked the village, the returns being returned.

PRESIDENCY PLAGUE MORTALITY.

THE cases of plague and deaths therefrom reported to Government during the week ending 21st April were as follows :—

Cities.	Cases.	Deaths.
Bombay	622	513
Karachi	361	281
Poona	93	84
Districts.		
Karachi (District)	7	5
Ahmedabad	3	0
Hyderabad (Sind)	4	3
Kaira	35	22
Broach	22	13
Surat	6	4
Thana	135	108
Khandeish	9	10
Nasik	23	25
Kolaba	56	43
Ratnagiri	9	12
Satara	45	37
Ahmednagar	2	2
Belgaum	43	28
Kanara	1	0
Dharwar	24	15
Bijapur	6	6
Political Agencies.		
Baroda	75	50
Kathiawar	3	1
Kolhapur	19	15
Cutch	304	208
Savantvadi	2	2
Aundh	4	6
Total	1,923	1,541
Week ending April, 14th	2,390	1,787
Total to date	252,035	199,073

THE "ART SUPPLEMENT."

DISPUTED ADVERTISEMENT.

AT the Small Causes Court, yesterday, Mr. C. M. Cursetji, Third Judge, proceeded with the further hearing of the suit filed by the proprietors of the "Times of India" against Mr. Archibald A. Crawford for the recovery of Rs. 300, being the amount said to be due by the defendant for an advertisement published by plaintiffs in the month of May, 1898, in their "Art Supplement." The plaintiffs in the suit are Messrs. Thomas Jewell Bennett, John C. O'Connell, and George Algernou Meakin, all of whom carry on business in Bombay as printers and publishers under the name and style of Bennett, Coleman and Co., in partnership with Mr. Frank Morris Coleman. The defendant carries on business as an electrician.

Mr. Dunlop, of Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., appeared for the plaintiffs and Mr. Hemming appeared for the defendant.

Mr. Hemming said last night, when Mr. Manekji Morenas was called, he forgot to ask him about an allowance of Rs. 150 made by the plaintiffs in his other advertisement in order to induce him to pay the full amount of the "Art Supplement" advertisement charges. At that time he had not the proper instructions, but if Mr. Coleman would admit that he would not call Mr. Manekji.

Mr. Coleman said that he had not given any allowance to Mr. Manekji on his other advertisement.

His Honour allowed Mr. Hemming to recall Mr. Manekji, who was not present in court.

Mr. Zoberbuiher, agent of the Society Mercantile Generale de Paris, was next called as a witness. In answer to questions from Mr. Hemming, witness said that Mr. Wellesley Parker came to him and induced him to give him the advertisement for the "Art Supplement" on the representation that it would be a permanent thing and would be done in the best style. It was arranged to pay Rs. 350 for the advertisement, but he had cause to complain as some parts of it were brought in prominence more than required, while the other part relating to machinery was not brought forth in prominence. He had paid Rs. 250 to the "Times of India." Witness would not have paid Rs. 350 for a temporary advertisement. Some fifty copies were sent to him, but they were lying somewhere in the office, as he was dissatisfied with the production which, if it had been good, he intended to send to his people in Switzerland. a Mr. Parker had further undertaken to submit proofs for approval and correction, but the same were not sent to him.

The defendant was next called. Examined by Mr. Hemming, witness said he received about fifty sheets, but he was so dissatisfied with the production that he sent them back to the office with the man who had brought them. Witness complained that he was not given the size and space according to the order he had given. Witness had complained that his advertisement had been broken in three parts, and the effect was that the side portions appeared not to belong to his advertisement, but to other advertisements. If he had seen his advertisement broken up he would not have given the order. Since his letter of the 20th of June 1898 he had not represented to the plaintiffs that he was going to compromise the claim and witness could not account for the long delay. When the space was arranged, Mr. Parker did not represent to him that the space would be reduced for making room for borders. He would not have paid Rs. 350 for his advertisement in a ordinary coloured picture. He was given to understand that the central picture would be a work of art and the whole would be a highly artistic work. Mr. Veitlon was present when Mr. Parker was given the order for the advertisement. The suggestion that witness dishonestly attempted to evade the payment was not true.

Cross-examined by Mr. Dunlop, witness said that in order to avoid loss of time and annoyance he had asked for a reduction. At the time he wrote the letter to the "Times of India" he did not think of repudiating the contract but to get the reduction. His notice was published in the paper in question, and he had taken the benefit of it, but he knew of the notice some time after. Witness was shown the photochrome picture at the time the order was solicited. He had not complained to the plaintiffs about the misrepresentation.

His Honour said that the case was not one worth the while to fight to the bitter end; he suggested that some mutual friend should intercede and settle the matter.

The case was then adjourned to Friday next.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

APRIL 25.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.

Telegrams for Nicaragua are subject to censure at San Juan Del Sur and accepted at sender's risk.

Telegrams for Panaj Negros (Visayas Islands) are subject to same restrictions as Philippine Islands.

Private telegrams in secret language can be accepted for Philippine Islands but are subject to censure of United States Government.

Censure imposed at Manila (Philippines) on all telegrams containing political news.

Till further notice telegrams in Code cannot be accepted for oil vis.

Cable Cayenne Pinheiros interrupted.

Madagascar and Reunion Mail closes at Aden 6 p.m Saturday the 29th instant.

Line Saigon Bangkok interrupted.

GOLF AND GOLFERS.

PUBLIC form for once in a way came out correctly at Sandwich in the inter-University match, as the Dark Blues may be said to have led from start to finish, and eventually proved successful by the substantial margin of eighteen holes. It was the strength of the Oxford tail that pulled the Dark Blues through the last two men themselves accounting for the actual difference in the result. Mr. A. H. Leathart had thirteen holes to his credit at the expense of Mr. Mathias, his Light Blue opponent, whilst Mr. C. T. Lawrence added five holes to the balance in favour of his team. This match proves, as has often been the case in the past, that in the majority of such matches the responsibility chiefly rests with the last three or four players in the team. What may be termed the "star" member of the two teams, Mr. H. C. Ellis, hardly acquitted himself as well as was generally anticipated. After collecting the scalps of such celebrities as Messrs. Tait, Ernley Blackwell, and J. L. Low, great things were expected from him, but he came across a player. Mr. P. W. Leathart, who stuck to him like glue and eventually he had to rest satisfied with a one hole victory on the 36 played. The suggestion that in place of playing singles for two rounds, foursomes should be substituted in the afternoon does not seem to have found favour with the powers that be. I hardly think myself that foursomes provide as good a test of the game as singles, and if a change is to be made, it might be better if players changed opponents in the afternoon round. It is just as good a test of the game, and would prove more interesting.

It was extremely regretted that the brothers Hunter, T. M. and H. F., were not able to take part in the Inter-Varsity match, owing to a family bereavement. It was fortunate in a manner that the brothers represented different universities, as their absence from the field did not make any comparative difference in the strength of the side, as on form in the past they have always been extremely level. On the other hand, had they both represented the same university their secession might have materially affected the result. In the originally chosen teams the brothers Hunter and the brothers Leathart were playing on different sides. The withdrawals of the brothers Hunter from the teams necessitated the reserves being called upon, and as Mr. C. T. Lawrence was the substitute for Mr. T. M. Hunter in the Oxford team, we once more found brothers opposing each other, in Messrs. A. C. and C. T. Lawrence.

I hear there have been one or two secessions from the selected teams of the Oxford and Cambridge Golfing Society, as, owing to the family bereavement which debarred the brothers Hunter from taking part in the inter-Varsity match, they will not be able to participate in the tour, whilst Mr. H. M. Braybrooke, owing to an accident, is incapacitated for the time being. Moreover, Messrs. A. C. Lawrence and G. H. Peacock have intimated to the secretary that they will not be able to be present. The Society, however, have plenty of material to work upon, and their absence will hardly weaken the team, and in any case I am afraid they will prove a shade too strong both for the Formby and St. Annes clubs.

Although the teams for the coming matches have not yet been definitely selected, it may be interesting to readers to know that the team of the Royal Liverpool will probably be represented by Messrs. John Ball, jun., H. H. Hilton, J. Graham, Chas. Hutchings, C.E. Dick, R. S. Hilton, H. A. Farrar, A. C. Blain, E. Spencer, W. C. Glover, T. W. Crowther, A. H. Crosfield, J. Hornby, R. H. Dun, E. O. Glover, and W. Dod. One or two of these are doubtful, notably Mr. Dick and Mr. Crosfield, but there are one or two very efficient substitutes at command.

For the first of the summer monthly meetings of the Royal Liverpool Club, held at Hoylake on Saturday, several portions of the medal course, which have been under repair during the winter months, were brought into play for the first time during the present season. Indeed the only remnant of the winter course was the "Dun" hole, which was played across the field, as has been the case for some time past. Naturally the ground, not having been played upon for some months, was somewhat on the rough side, which may in a sense account for the high nature of the scoring. Mr. Finlay Dun securing the monthly medal with 85 less 4—81, but not having entered for the optional the win in for this fell to Mr. J. Hornby with 85, less 2—83, whilst in the second class Mr. Lloyd Davies secured a win with 86 net. The best gross returns were handed in by Messrs. J. Graham, jun., 83, J. Hornby 85, Finlay Dun 85, and W. Dod 88.

It is not improbable that the last three holes at Hoylake, which have been under repair, will not be in condition to play on in the two matches against the Royal North Devon and Oxford and Cambridge Golfing Society. The grass is certainly growing in profusion, but unfortunately it is growing very unequally, and there are many places where very awkward lies may be obtained. It is fortunate, however, that the present method of playing across the field to the "Dun" hole provides such an excellent substitute. I know there are many who object to it seriously on the plea that it is not fair; but I cannot agree with them, as it is easy to manipulate if played carefully. Vaulting amateurism is usually the cause of the players' downfall. It is a difficult hole undoubtedly, and as it is over 500 yards long it will always be reckoned a good hole in five and a fair hole in six.

That arch fiend, influenza, is no respecter of persons, and one or two noted golfers have been laid low with this insidious disease. Mr. Tait is reported to have been a victim, but the amateur champion will have plenty of time to recover his energies before the principal meetings at St. Andrews, Prestwick, and Sandwich. On the other hand, our professionals will be called upon to exhibit their prowess during the present month, and one or two of the leading men, notably Taylor, have not escaped scathless from the plague. Taylor, however, has expressed his intention of not journeying North to the meeting at Crudon Bay, and will reserve his energies for his home green at mid-Surrey. Harry Vardon is another of the unfortunates, but it is to be hoped that he will have sufficiently recovered to exhibit his best form at Crudon Bay next week.

The Rules Committee of the Royal and Ancient Club have now completed their preliminary labours in connection with the revision of the present rules of the game, and the result will be placed before the general meeting of the club in May. It is pleasant to note that the committee have taken cognizance of many of the vexed questions which have arisen in the near past notably in connection with the enclosure on the right of the line to the seventeenth hole at St. Andrews, which includes that much discussed and hallowed spot, the stationmaster's garden. It is proposed that in future all balls driven over the wall which encircles the ground in question must be treated as out of bounds, the penalty being the loss of the distance. This is a question, however, which must naturally simply interest those who are in the habit of playing over St. Andrews, and it is the proposed alterations in the main body of the general rules of golf to which the majority of golfers will chiefly turn their attention. One great feature in the proposed code is the fact that in many cases the penalty for a breach of a rule is modified to the loss of a stroke in place of the loss of the hole. There is no doubt that the loss of the hole, was in some cases a somewhat severe penalty, particularly when the breach was absolutely unintentional.

The Honourable Company of Edinburgh Golfers, being the first of the leading clubs to hold their spring meeting, may be said to have opened the season last Saturday, when Mr. J. E. Laidlay, who it had been reported had been playing somewhat indifferently—that is, for him—added another to his many successes by taking the medal with a score of 85. He was closely followed by Mr. Arnold Blyth, whom, I presume, is the A. D. Blyth who is in the habit of annexing medals in connection with the St. George's Club at Sandwich, with 85. Messrs. Balfore Melville and A. Mackenzie scored 87—a sufficiently close result to make the competition unusually interesting, although 85 does not appear a brilliant return, when we take into account the fact that the championship when last played on the Muirfield green was secured with an average of 79 per round.

Liverpool, April 7. H. H. HILTON.

LADIES, WHY SUFFER?

As a Positive Cure for all Chronic and the most Intractible Female Complaints and Irregularities "Parni men vib" is Queen of the World. A powerful Uterine Tonic and Female Regulator for the Cure of all Female Complaints and Irregularities. Innumerable Females suffer in silence diseases peculiar to their sex. These need not suffer any more. Every dose effective. Worth its weight in gold. Price Rs. 3 and 5-8 per bottle (32 and 64 doses). Only from Lawrence and Lynch, Manufacturing Chemists, 6, Royd Street, Calcutta.

DREYFUS DISCLOSURES.

ANOTHER VERSION OF THE HENRY SCENE.

THE "Figaro" of April 7 publishes the depositions of Gen. Roget on his re-examination by the Criminal Division of the Court of Cassation on the 28th of January and 3rd of February last. Replying to questions regarding the evidence of M. Bertulus, Gen. Roget said his indignation was aroused by that deposition, which did greater credit to the imagination of the magistrate than to his veracity. Witness then related to the Court the version which Col. Henry had given him of what passed between him and M. Bertulus.

I noticed, said Gen. Roget, that Bertulus was playing his customary comedy. According to the version which I received, it was Bertulus who burst into tears, and kissed Henry, remarking "You are wrong in thinking that I am against the. Army I am with you. I am sorry for what is happening, but I am obliged to proceed for Picquart and those with him are pushing me on." Henry thought that Bertulus spoke in good faith, and begged me to go to his office as he desired. Gen. Gonse was of Henry's opinion, but I refused point blank to visit Bertulus, as I saw a trap in the proceeding.

Asked to account for his want of confidence in M. Bertulus, Gen. Roget said he had received information regarding him from several magistrates, and he knew that he was a man of loose life, a gambler, and a needy person, who was capable of anything. Witness declared that the papers seized at the residence of Mdlle. Pays were of no value, and that they could not cause Henry the slightest distress. The evidence of M. Bertulus on that point was false, and no document contained the word "Bale" or the name "C." It was also false to say that Henry had described Col. du Paty de Clam as the author of the letters "Blanche" and "Esperanza," for Henry did not know. Gen. Roget denied that he had inspired Henry with dash courage, and declared that he was ready to be confronted with Bertulus. The President

ASKED GEN. ROGET FOR EXPLANATIONS

regarding Esterhazy's previous deposition. "It cannot be contended," said the witness in reply, "that Esterhazy was the agent of Col. Sandherr, for officers are never employed for espionage. Besides, Esterhazy often changes his ground, in order to explain the part which he played in these affairs. I am convinced that he is paid to tell lies. He says that he was the agent of the General Staff. He should have proofs in support of his statement. Let him produce them." Gen. Roget went on to denounce Esterhazy's attempts to levy blackmail on the General Staff, and to criticise the statements of Col. du Paty de Clam, who, he said, had never told the truth in the examination which he underwent at the hands of M. Cavaignac. Returning to the evidence of M. Bertulus, Gen. Roget said there was at the Ministry of War an account written by Col. Henry himself of his conversation with Bertulus.

Questioned next with regard to the motives which might have induced Dreyfus to commit treason, Gen. Roget said that Dreyfus, who was expecting to receive good certificates on leaving the Military College, left with bad certificates, which had exasperated him, as he considered that an injustice had been done him on account of his being a Jew. Moreover, Dreyfus was a gambler, and spent a great deal of money on women. There was nothing, therefore, to prevent the belief that he had betrayed his country for the sake of money. Gen. Roget next pointed out several inaccuracies in Picquart's memorandum, particularly on the subject of the bordereau, and declared that he was still ready to discuss all Picquart's statements. In his examination on the 3rd of February, Gen. Roget expressed regret that the Court had not seen fit to

CONFRONT HIM WITH PICQUART,

with a view to his refuting under cross-examination, the statements of that officer. Questioned, once more, with reference to the depositions of Bertulus, Gen. Roget adhered to his former statements, and expressed surprise that Bertulus had not informed his superiors of the result of his interview with Henry. Witness said that at another interview, at which Cap. Jung was present, the magistrate treated Henry with affectionate familiarity, and he was surprised at such an attitude on the part of M. Bertulus if Henry were a traitor. On leaving the magistrate's office, as there were guards at the door, Henry said to Bertulus:—"If the journalists see me thus accompanied, they will say that I have been arrested." Thereupon Bertulus, taking Henry's arm, said: "My dear friend, I will go with you as far as the end of the gallery." On returning to his office M. Bertulus said to Capt. Jung: "He is an adventurer, a 'rasta,' but there is no question of treason." Henry had left a written account of the interview, and Capt. Jung was still alive. Gen. Roget asked the court to examine M. Cavaignac, Gen. Gonse, Capt. Jung, and Maître Tezenas, regarding his interview of the 18th of July. Witness afterwards returned to Esterhazy's part in the affair, which he said seemed to him to be a singular one with reference to

THE "PAPIER PELURE."

He was surprised that that note was not found until after the original of the bordereau had been in the hands of Maître Mornard, and he wondered whether Esterhazy had not forged it on subsequent occasion. Gen. Roget, in conclusion, discussed the evidence of M. Lomenair, Picquart, M. Develle and others.

Gen. Roget said that M. Develle's evidence concerning the intelligence service was full of inaccuracies, for he knew nothing of the matter, and that the ex-Minister had made himself the echo of ridiculous rivalries. As regarded Esterhazy, he (Gen. Roget) had learned from the ex-major's counsel, Me. Tezenas, that, five or six months after the trial, just at the time when he was denounced by M. Mathieu Dreyfus, an English newspaper correspondent had placed his services at Esterhazy's disposal and overwhelmed him with assurances of friendship.

According to Me. Tezenas, the correspondent was one of Esterhazy's advisers during the whole of that time, and it was through the latter that Esterhazy was kept fairly correctly informed of what passed in the Dreyfus camp. It was probably through the instrumentality of the correspondent that there appeared in a London journal the statement in which Esterhazy admitted being the author of the bordereau, which he subsequently denied, while at the same time he made a pretence of proceeding against the newspaper for the publication. Esterhazy, added the witness, had deposed before the the Court of Inquiry that he had been offered 600,000 francs for declaring himself to be the author of the bordereau.

GREAT BRITAIN AND THE PHILIPPINES.

THD PROPOSAL TO EXCHANGE FOR JAMAICA

THE New York papers are interesting themselves greatly in the future of Jamaica and other British possessions in the West Indies. It was some time since suggested that Great Britain should transfer them to the United Stated for some advantages to be conceded to Canada; now the "Herald" revives the proposals that they should be exchanged for the Philippines. The United States would be glad to find a way out of the Philippine difficulty, but even in New York it is not considered at all likely that Great Britain, for more reasons than one, would entertain the proposal. Little attention would be given to this newspaper suggestion if it were not thought in New York to be inspired from Washington. Whilst the Philippines are regarded as a very troublesome white elephant, it is suggested that Jamaica and the other islands would hail the proposal, since the sugar industry is likely to be destroyed by a possible differential duty imposed by the United States in favour of Porto Rico. Besides these economic reasons, political grounds are urged as making the exchange highly expedient from the point of view of the United States. The "Herald" the other day declared that for two days Jamaica was on the point of open rebellion. These rumours of trouble in Jamaica have come from very roundabout sources and are regarded as much exaggerated.

Whatever advantages may be in store for Porto Rico at present that island is not in a very prosperous condition. In the interior a severe famine is threatened. A Central News message declares that many deaths have already taken place from starvation. The coffee crop in the island has been a failure.

THE FORTHCOMING ROYAL MARRIAGE.

LAST autumn M. A. P. was the first journal to breathe a whisper of the engagement of the Princess Victoria of Wales to her cousin, Prince George of Greece. The projected alliance, it is understood, will shortly be formally announced. Earnest discussions as to final arrangements have occupied much of the time at Cimies, and from the moment one enters the wing of the hotel devoted to Royalty until one leaves, one hears little discussed save the festivities in honour of a rather delayed Royal marriage, and the hope that the eightieth anniversary of the Queen's birth may be duly commemorated, both by her court and by the British public.

The Queen has, I am told, a long list of birthday honours in view, and not only intends making the occasion as festive as possible, but is delighted with the idea of a wedding in London in the middle of the season. The bridegroom-elect has already won for himself much *eclat* by his *savoir faire* and tact, and is both steady and manly.

Needless to say, the whole Court *enlourage* warmly congratulate the Princess, who refused to marry until she had won the heart of the man who could make her happy. It is rumoured that the Princess had been in love with the bridegroom-elect for some years, but that he, fearing that he had but little to offer, held back until the unexpected change in his fortunes, resulting from his recent appointment as Governor of Crete, gave him the chance so long desired.—*M. A. P.*

FIFTY NEW WARSHIPS TO BE COMPLETED THIS YEAR.

THERE will be half-a-dozen launches during the new year; but, says a contemporary, in the same period no less than 50 warships of various types will enter unnoticed from the "completing stage" into the Fleet Reserve, ready to hoist the pennant when and where the Lords of the Admiralty may direct. These ships include 5 first-class battle-ships, sister vessels of 12,960 tons each, with a speed of 18 1-4 knots, and each mounting the following armament of guns:—Four 12-inch 40-ton breechloaders, 12 6-inch quick-firers, 10 12-pounder quick-firers, 2 12-pounder boat guns, 6 3-pounder quick-firers, 8 4·5-inch Maxim machine guns, and 6 howitzers. The passing of these 5 battleships—the Albion, Canopus, Glory, Goliath, and Ocean—into the Fleet Reserve will mean an addition to the armoured fleet of 54,750 tons, 80 heavy guns and 160 light guns, and will represent an expenditure of about 5,000,000*l.* sterling. Not less important is the fact that these battleships will make a drain on the naval depots for 3,750 officers and men when they are placed in commission. These ships form a class to themselves—with the Vengeance, which is building at Barrow, and will be completed next year—and being similar in speed, gun-power, protection, and every detail, could act together with great advantage.

Passing to what are known as "protected ships," cruisers that have no armour belts, but possess steel decks, and, in the case of the larger ones, armoured casemates and conning towers, the Admiralty hope to add no less than 14 of this type of warship to the effective list of the Navy. They range themselves in classes,

Ship.	Displacement (tons).	Speed (knots).	No. of large guns.
Andromeda	11,000	20 1-4	16
Spartiate	11,000	20 3-4	16
Ariadne	11,000	20 3-4	16
Amphitrite	11,000	20 3-4	16
Gladiator	5,600	19	10
Hyacinth	5,600	20 1-4	11
Highflyer	5,800	20 1-4	11
Hermes	5,600	20 1-4	11
Pandora	2,200	18 1-2	8
Pioneer	2,200	18 1-2	8
Pyramus	2,135	18 1-2	8
Perseus	2,135	18 1-2	8
Prometheus	2,135	18 1-2	8
Pomone	2,135	18 1-2	8

These 14 ships belong to three classes, first, second, and third class cruisers, with a total displacement of 79,340 tons, 155 large guns, besides 242 light quick-firing and machine guns, and will require crews, numbering no less than 5,580 officers and men—a number equal to the adult male population of many towns of considerable importance.

There is one other broad division into which warships are divided—those which are "unprotected." In this class are included the royal yacht which the Duchess of York will christen at Pembroke Dockyard on May 9; 2 sloops of 980 tons each, the Rosario and Condor—the latter recalling Lord Charles Beresford's exploits as at Alexandria; 8 gunboats of 700 tons displacement each—the Bramble, Britomart, Dwarf, and Thistle; and 24 torpedo-boat destroyers. Including the royal yacht, of 4,700 tons, these new ships have a total displacement of 14,200 tons, with 200 light guns, and will require over 2,000 officers and men to man them.

The additions to the fleet during the new naval year may, therefore, be summarised thus:—

	Displacement.	Crews.	Guns. Large.	Guns. Small.
5 Battleships	54,750	3,750	80	160
14 Protected cruisers	79,340	5,580	155	240
31 Unprotected ships	19,200	2,000	...	200
50	153,290	11,330	235	600

Meanwhile, 50,000 or 60,000 workmen in the royal dockyards, and in private shipbuilding establishments, will be busy with many other new ships. Six new armoured ships will be commenced, 1 each at Portsmouth, Chatham, Devonport, and Pembroke, and 2 in private yards—and progress will be made with 21 other armoured ships. These ships will bring up the total of armoured ships, completing, advancing, or beginning to no less than 32. Besides the 14 protected cruisers already referred to, 3 others of the third class, which are included in this year's programme, will be laid down at Portsmouth, Chatham, and Devonport towards the end of the year. In addition to the 31 unprotected ships which will be completed, 4 sloops and 13 torpedo-boat destroyers will make progress, and 2 new sloops will be commenced at Sheerness, giving a total of 49 unprotected ships in hand during the next 12 months. We thus arrive at this surprising fact—there will be no less than 93 warships for the British fleet under construction during the ensuing 12 months, representing about 35,000,000*l.* As a rough calculation, by the end of the year 1902, the admirals, captains, and commanders of the Royal Navy will have entrusted to their charge battleships, cruisers, sloops and small craft, representing this colossal sum of 35,000,000*l.*, to maintain spick and span in readiness for the great struggle on the seas to which pessimists urge that this great expenditure tends.

THE LE MESURIER CASE IN PARLIAMENT.

THERE was, it is whispered, a very curious little scene in the Ladies' Gallery of the House of Commons a week or two ago. To explain the scene, it should be premised that for several weeks there has been in the outer lobby of the House of Commons a lady of singular attractiveness, who has been seen in earnest and animated conversation with members of the House of Commons, and now and then a stray member of the House of Lords. The lady is tall, graceful, and slight in figure, and though her features are not regular, there is a lustre, vivacity, and a slight touch, perhaps, also of the daredevil in her large blue eyes, and an eloquence in the full and mobile lips, which made her a striking and a magnetic personality.

When she spoke, her soft voice, her earnest manner, her evidently strong conviction of her rights, and certain possibilities of intense emotion, under the gentle and even voice—all these things made her an eloquent advocate. Indeed, she proved the eloquence of her advocacy by a phenomenan which is unparalleled in my experience of the House of Commons. There is no person whom the ordinary member hates and avoids so carefully as the lobbyist; and appalling to his nerves as is the sight of the male, that of the female lobbyist is still more affrighting. If he be a cynic, he simply drops the card of the lady lobbyist into the nearest waste-paper basket; if he be polite, he goes out, and listens to her with an appearance of patience, gives a vague, indefinite promise, and proceeds promptly to forget her existence.

But this is not what happened to this particular lady lobbyist. She succeeded in impressing people in an extraordinary way, with this final result that Mr. Schwann, a well-known member of the House of Commons, raised the story of her wrongs in one House of Legislature; and but that the omnipresent influenza intervened, she would have had her case raised in the House of Lords on the same night. To have one's case simultaneously discussed in the two Houses of Parliamentary annals. It certainly was never accomplished by a lady lobbyist before.

The case which the lady has raised was that her husband had been illegally and violently deprived by the Governor of Ceylon of certain waste lands of which he had become possessed, and there was a long story of wrong—whether well founded or not I do not know; and in any case the whole subject is for the moment under investigation. But when one looked over the long array of papers, in which the lady set forth her case and that of her husband, there was one document which immediately arrested the eye, and which certainly made the naturally cynical and cautious M. P. pause before he became the advocate of the fair lobbyist. This document set forth a statement by Mr. Le Mesurier of his history; and this, when summarised, said thus: I was a Civil servant; having failed to obtain the consent of my wife to a divorce, in spite of our having been practically separated for several years, I married a second wife, in accordance with the tenets of my new faith. I was then dismissed from the Civil Service.

THE GLEAM IN MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S EYE.

When Mr. Chamberlain stood up to reply to Mr. Schwann, there was a gleam in his eye which, to those who know him, was full of promise and peril. He was evidently about to enjoy himself. The secret of course, was that he was going to spring upon the delighted House the story of Mr. Le Mesurier's matrimonial experiences. And then he related the story of the two marriages.

It is needless to say that the fair lobbyist, who made the claims on behalf of Mr. Le Mesurier, was the second Mrs. Le Mesurier. But if rumour be correct, the first Mrs. Le Mesurier was in the House also, and on the night of nights when the question of Mr. Le Mesurier's grievances was being raised by Mr. Schwann. The story is that the two ladies were in the Ladies Gallery at the same moment and that both had the advantage of listening to the speech of Mr. Chamberlain. That their sympathies, as the Colonial Secretary told the story of the two Mrs. Le Mesuriers in his cold, clear voice, with a touch of sarcasm in its notes, were divided, can well be imagined. It was a dramatic *rencontre* that the boldest novelist would not have dared to invent.—*M. A. P.*

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT.—APRIL 24.

10 p.m.	829

TUESDAY.—APRIL 25.

6 a.m.	794
10 a.m.	859
2 p.m.	851
6 p.m.	850

AN ENGLISH LADY IN JAPAN.

IN the preface to her new two-volume work—"A Diplomatist's Wife in Japan" (Hutchinson and Co)—Mrs. Hugh Fraser mentions that in Mr. Von Wenckstern's "Bibliography of Japan" four hundred pages are devoted to recording and classifying the mere titles of the books which have been written about the "Island Empire." Nevertheless, Mrs. Fraser adds another book to the number. In so doing she is well justified, for she writes of that which she knows thoroughly, and with which she has many points of sympathy. To appreciate a people you must live among them; in the course of a visit you can only skim the surface of the national life and character. Mrs. Fraser spent in Japan three years—from April 1889, to April 1892—and it is of the impressions received during that period that she discourses in these volumes.

Her narrative takes the form of "letters from home to home," and it gains by the ease and freedom of the method adopted. It describes for us Japan and the Japanese "Day by Day." It is unsystematic, and all the better for being so. The writer's knowledge grows with time, and we see it growing. The style is familiar, and yet at the same time can rise (or fall?) into something approaching to the "high falutin'." The book is a very womanly one; it is full of heart as well as of observation. Mrs. Fraser is taken, for example, by the way in which the Japanese treat the young. She says:—The love showered upon children simply wraps them in warmth and peace, and seems to encourage every sweet good trait of character without ever fostering a bad one. Japanese children are never frightened into telling lies or hiding their faults. Open as the day, they bring every joy or sorrow to father or mother to be shared or healed, and their small likes or dislikes are quite as much taken into account as those of their elders. True, from the time they can begin to understand anything, axioms of honour, kindness, filial duty, and above all patriotism are repeated and explained to them with a good faith and solemnity which would send our English schoolboys off into fits of scoffing laughter. But there are no scoffers in Japan.

Elsewhere Mrs. Fraser writes:—European children would be surprised to hear that they were expected only to see their favourite toys for one month in the year, and to consign them to fireproof safes for the other eleven; but the dolls brought to light on March the 3rd are mostly hair-looms, triumphs of the art of a day which worked as if its sun would have no setting, which took no account of labour or time, but only of the passionate straining after perfection for its own sake. And now March is here, and the girls' festival is being celebrated from Hakodate to Nagasaki. In great houses the store-rooms have been opened, and hundreds of wounderful doll families brought to light, to be displayed in all their glory in a special room prepared for them. From generation to generation the dolls have handed down and preserved with that unquestioning reverence which the Japanese bestow on everything they love. Little children are called the treasure flowers of life, and that which ministers to their happiness is never considered trivial, but regarded as a necessary part of the family occupations.

On another page Mrs. Fraser notes a curious point in Japanese social customs. Sir Edwin Arnold had ventured to express admiration of the small, fine hands of a Japanese countess:—From the Japanese point of view, such personal compliments constitute a breach of etiquette. "Very dirty, very dirty!" she said, laughing, as she tucked them away under her long sleeves; and I laughed too, not knowing the phrase which is merely one of polite deprecation when anything of the speaker's is admired. I have since heard it applied to people's houses, clothes, and I think to their dinners, if one had chanced to praise a feast; if one admires a child, it is at once said to be ugly, and anything so intimately a man's own as his wife is invariably called stupid. I remember the Chinese word is much the same; "The stupid person of the inner chamber" being the ordinary name in Peking, if a wife has to be mentioned at all.

Another interesting passage is that in which Mrs. Fraser discusses a characteristic of Japanese art:—Strongly as I sympathise with the artistic courage which comes forward and asks to be judged by European standards, I confess that where mere private taste is concerned I prefer the original Japanese methods for many reasons, the chief one being that they express ideas and treat subjects that no other art has touched, and which cannot be even approached through the rich and heavy medium of oil-colours. The transparency and spontaneousness of the old paintings on silk, where perhaps one wash of thin dryish water-colour had to express unfathomed perspectives of cloud or depths of forest, are to me the true portraits of the spirit of Nature here; the heavy materials of oil and canvas can only produce her exterior lines, a faithful likeness of a body, as it were, with the informing soul left out of the picture.

Japan and Japanese have evidently left a very favourable impression upon Mrs. Fraser, who says, near the close of her work, that "in the reverence for truly great men and things lies the real strength of the people—a strength which may or may not be assisted by modern armaments and modern legislation. I am certain," she adds, "that it will never be called upon in vain, and will never be finally vanquished by evil." We may add that Mrs. Fraser's volumes are well printed on good paper, and adorned by a large number of very attractive illustrations.

THE CHURCH CRISIS.

BISHOPS ON THE SITUATION.

THE Bishop of Manchester, presiding on April 6, at the annual meetings of the Church societies of the diocese, which were held at the Manchester Town Hall, spoke in vindication of the step recently taken by the Bishops in asking any persons who were discontented to appeal for a decision on their difficulties to the Archbishops. Meetings of the Bishops were held, he said, at which they unanimously came to certain conclusions. Those conclusions were communicated—he did not know how, because they were supposed to be private—to the public, and as a consequence they had been met with this objection—"The Bishops have come to a conclusion upon important points involving specially the interpretation and meaning of the ornaments rubric without hearing us on the other side." The ornaments rubric had never yet, it was urged, as to its history and interpretation, been thoroughly investigated. Such an appeal might be lawfully heard. The well-known rubric in the Book of Common Prayer directed that, if persons understood differently things which were referred to in the Book of Common Prayer, they should refer for a settlement of their difficulties to the Bishop, and if he should have doubt he should send the case on to be heard and determined by the Archbishop. That book had the authority, not only of the Church, but of Parliament. He for one was quite willing to contemplate the possible consequence of this step. Knowing as all did, the character of the Archbishop to whom the appeal was to be made, he ventured to say that everything urged on the other side would be carefully and patiently listened to, and the decision would be according to the Archbishop's belief of what was due to the weight of evidence, without fear or favour, without fear of the threatenings of the fierce, and without favour to the blandishments of the plausible. Let them not convert a crisis into either a craze or a panic by unreasonable acts and words. He had great confidence in the common-sense of the English people.—Lord Egerton of Tatton expressed his concurrence with the Bishop. He believed that the apparent differences might, if they were treated in a moderate, rational, and comprehensive spirit, be

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

It is a pity that statesmen, instead of misleading the public by false analogies and diatribes against the inevitable, would face facts, and point out the road England should take towards Imperial union. To fold their hands and say it is the Colonies who must make the first move, remarks the Broad Arrow is the self-abnegation that is a surer sign of decay than the employment of native troops in the Queen's service. At the present moment there are thousands of young adventurous, and able-bodied men in the Colonies who would be only too glad to join the Army and Navy if the way were open to them as it is at home. The consequence is those of Canada serve in the Army and Navy of the United States, and are thus lost to England; while the War Office sends up its feeble moan over the growing disinclination of Englishmen to a military training. The way to save England from making use of "foreign mercenaries" is not to shriek anathemas on Imperialism, but to exert pressure on ministers to the end that the recruiting area of the Empire shall include all the self-governing and other provinces, instead of being confined to the United Kingdom alone.

The Ice-breaker Ermack has not been long in proving her quality. It will be remembered that the vessel left Newcastle on March 2, with Admiral Makaroff and several Russian officers, as well as nineteen passengers on board. When the vessel arrived at Reval, she met with solid ice. The screw at the bow was, however, brought into requisition, the ice was broken, and the vessel was able to steam at the rate of seven knots an hour as far as the island of Hogland. But the novelty of the experiment demanded cautious navigation, and Admiral Makaroff hove the ship to at night, When the island of Sescar was sighted, large frozen floes, varying in thickness from nine to ten feet, were fallen in with. Here the value of the bow propeller came into full prominence. The ice was broken into large pieces, which floated astern; but so arduous was the task of getting through the solid mass, that the rate of progress was but two and a half knots. The Ermack reached Tolbeacon Lighthouse, about nine miles from Cronstadt, on March 16, and since then she has freed three steamers and an ice-breaker belonging to the town of Reval from a critical position, and arrived at that town on March 24, having in tow five steamers which she had safely towed some considerable distance through thick ice.

We are teaching our men to believe that formalism in ceremonial drill is the desideratum of a well-drilled battalion, while extemporised and rugged systems evolved at a moment's notice are all that is required at the hands of the tactician in command. . . . . With both eyes fixed on the amateur brigadiers, we are apt to lose sight of the faulty instruction of cavalry who cannot reconnoitre without losing touch, infantry who break at once into sinuous lines with broken links so soon as they leave the rendesvous order of brigades, and artillery who are well drilled by their own officers, but mishandled by officers of the other arms, who have not acquired the faculty combined tactics. In fine, we need, during this coming drill season, an entire reorganisation of our system of drill and a careful training of field officers in the handling of mixed brigades, in lieu of the already discredited examinations in tactical fitness for command which have degenerated into book problems fit for the elucidation of captains and subalterns, but which are wide of the mark as tending towards the evolution of the trained tactician and future general officer.

The following is the unappreciative comment of the *Army and Navy Journal* of New York upon our new shipbuilding programme. Without assigning a wholly satisfactory character to that programme, says the *Army and Navy Gazette* we would remark that our American contemporary's judgment is a little hasty, and does not show a full understanding of all the circumstances of the time. "It is not likely that the English can always keep up their somewhat pretentious policy of building a navy equal to any two other navies in the world, for it is rare that the individual can maintain a successful contest with the many. Mr. Goschen announced in Parliament that a total of 685,000 tons of men-of-war are in course of construction in France, Russia, Japan, the United States, Italy, and Germany and 225,000 tons more are projected. To have England come forward with two battleships, two armoured cruisers, and three smaller cruisers as the programme of the coming year is throwing up the sponge."

The appointment, announced the other day, of Lord Walter Kerr as successor to Sir Frederick Bedford at the Admiralty, settles finally the important question as to who will fill Sir Frederick Richards' place when that officer's extra term of service expires. The post of Senior Sea Lord of the Admiralty is one of the most important in the State, and Lord Walter Kerr is in every sense a fit and proper officer to fill it.

In spite of the vigour and terseness of the arguments used in the paper read for Commodore Melville before the Institution of Naval Architects, on the "Logical Arrangement of the Motive Power of Warships," I must profess myself to be wholly unconverted. Not to mention the absolute necessity that would at once exist for a larger personnel, for manifestly it would require more hands to drive at full speed three engines than two, and where they would come from in the present undermanned state of our engine-rooms I am sure I do not know, there is yet another most important point which apparently slipped the notice of Commodore Melville, or at any rate he did not allude to it, but which was at once spotted by the eagle eye of Sir William White. With triple screws it would be impossible to divide the shell and ammunition rooms so as to place them fore and aft—an the essential feature with approved disposition of the main armament. There would be no room aft to do this with triple screws and triple sets of engines. These questions must be looked at from all their aspects, not in respects of one or two advantageous or disadvantageous circumstances. The time may possibly come when circumstances will render it desirable to employ triple, or even multiple, propellers; but under existing conditions, Sir William White could not admit that the time had actually arrived. In all this I do not find that Sir William White once hinted in the discussion on the paper that the time would come when triple screws would be the rule. Still less, that England would end by adopting them. Far more likely does it seem that, as the "Engineer" remarks, when we have just arrived at a satisfactory arrangement of stern-post rudder, and twin propellers we shall not alter it all without sufficient motive.

In the opinion of some people the Admiralty should always be cavilled at. It can never do right. A contemporary says that it is probably the unexpectedly deadly effect of the smaller ammunition in the late war which has induced the Russian Government to increase the light battery of its ships. The "Pallada" class of cruiser, for instance, carry eight 6-in, and twenty 12-pounder quickfirers against our "Highflyer's" class of eleven 6 in. and nine 12-pounders. It may be observed, however, in passing, that the Russian cruisers, though of larger displacement, steam half a knot less than the British. Both have Belleville boilers, but while the Russian cruisers have 24 in number, the English are content with 18 doubtless of a larger size. The object seems to be to overwhelm the enemy by a perfect torrent of projectiles from the small guns. It is an open question whether it would not be wise largely to augment the light battery of our newest battleships. For my part, I shall be quite content to leave all such questions to the decision of their Lordships.

By a letter of Miss Weston's in the last "Naval and Military Record," I am astonished to find that nothing had been done for poor Stoker Lynch by the Admiralty or service friends, and he would have been in want but for a pension of 10s. a week that Miss Weston allowed him. Miss Weston also helped his mother after his death, and now proposes to "erect a memorial in the Royal Sailors' Rest, Devonport, to incite those using the place to like deeds of gallantry, and to show to outsiders how brave and true the rank and file of our Navy can be in the hour of awful peril. As no one seems inclined," Miss Weston remarks, "to help me in this matter, I feel it incumbent upon me to go to the expense myself of putting up a brass recording Lynch's noble deed. Of course, I should have been glad if some one had come forward to have done this but I feel, for the honour of the Navy, that I cannot all this deed of gallantry to pass by uncommemorated." Doubtless Miss Weston will not be allowed to be cut of pocket by her judicious and benevolent efforts on behalf of Lynch, but I should like to know, if there were no Miss Weston, so ready and resourceful in time of need what would become of poor people, like Lynch and his mother. And yet, in the very same number of the "Record" which contains Miss Weston's letter, there is a leading article on an undelivered paper by Colonel Gildea, at the Royal United Service Institution, wherein are cited the funds that at times have been handed over to the Patriotic Commissioners. Would anybody in their senses believe that the grand total amounts to £892,000s. 5d.? And still the order of red tape is so strong that it forbids a small sum of, say, £1,000 to be set aside from which instant relief might be obtained. But such is the fact.

THE COBURG SUCCESSION.

The meeting between the Queen and the Duke of Saxe Coburg is reported as having been very affecting, says Mr. O'Connor's paper. The Duke, who is looking very ill, mourns keenly for his son, although he had been aware for some considerable time that the chance of the poor lad living to rule the duchy, and his ability to do so, was a very uncertain one. I also hear that during the visit of the Duke of Connaught the question of the succession to the duchy was fully discussed, especially as to the desirability of the latter eventually giving up his right of succession in favour of his son. The Duke of Edinburgh, as the Queen's second son is still often called, has been seen very frequently with the Prince of Wales, and with him witnessed some of the yacht racing at Nice regatta, after lunching at the Palais Restaurant on the pier.

"THE GRAND OLD GUARDSMAN."

Mr. Geo. Hicks, F. O. S., popularly known as "The Grand Old Guardsman," late of the Grenadier Guards, and the gallant, generous, Crimea hero who contributed his honourably-won Turkish medal of four bars, which realised £10, to the Armenian Relief Fund, in sending a postal order for 27s. worth of Munyon's Remedies, writes from his present address, 93, Grosvenor-road, Aldershot:

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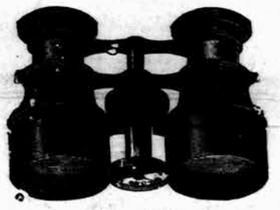
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